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HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTS PREMIUM BONDS BY 192 VOTES

Plan Opposed by Austen Chamberlain on Account of "Encouragement of Gambling"—
Lady Astor Votes in Negative

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Lady Astor, last night, recorded her vote against the premium bonds proposal, which was defeated by 276 to 84. The recent history of this proposal is curious, as when it was again advocated some weeks ago, the opinion of the House of Commons was clearly in its favor. Even Austen Chamberlain, who had been so friendly to it, was willing to accept pressure from the House to adopt this money-raising scheme, which was likely to be condemned on ethical grounds.

Supporters of the premium bonds, led by Horatio Bottomley and Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, therefore, went ahead very hopefully, and secured a memorial in its favor widely signed by members of the House. On the other hand, opposition developed not merely on ethical but on financial grounds, and the prospects of its success, just before the debate, were not so good. Finally, yesterday's debate the proposal was flattened out as if a tank had gone over it, the tank in this case being another extremely able speech by Austen Chamberlain. Once again it was as easy to feel the opinion of the House changing from one side to another, as it was during the same Minister's speech in the recent famous financial debate. He admitted he had changed his own opinions after carefully considering the matter. Arguing on the secular ground of expediency, he maintained that the premium bonds would not bring in more than, at the most sanguine estimate, £100,000,000, while it would be extremely prejudicial to the savings banks and the war loan and war savings certificates.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not refrain from warning the House that the proposal would involve encouraging the gambling instinct, for the premium bonds, he maintained, had no attraction apart from the gambling chance. At the close of his speech the fate of Mr. Bottomley's motion was sealed. Liberal and Labor members strongly opposed the proposal, and Mr. Bonar Law came down heavily against it, the House dividing at 11 p. m., with the result stated above.

Resumed Consideration of India Bill
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The resumed consideration of the Government of India Bill tomorrow has been simplified by the report of the joint select committee presided over by Lord Selborne. Both houses now stand practically bound to the measure as amended by the seven members of the House of Lords and the seven of the House of Commons.

The Indians themselves recognize this, and while, upon the whole, the Moderate Party is not dissatisfied, the extremists are bitterly disappointed that their evidence before the committee has not led to greater changes in the bill. The first step toward a responsible government is now clearly defined, and the Indians must be prepared to qualify themselves for further democratic progress in any way that Parliament appoints, and not by withholding supply or by any subtle forms of procedure designed to paralyze government action.

ALLIED PRISONERS FOUND IN DANZIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Monday).—Despite all the conventional denials from the central Berlin Government, it has been determined that Germany is still keeping some of the allied prisoners of war. This discovery was made at Danzig by a special officers' commission sent from Berlin by the French mission. This commission since June, 1918, has been unable during his period of captivity to correspond with his family and has not received any news.

One of these prisoners, Louis Boucher by name, arrived at Dijon yesterday, having traveled by way of Frankfurt, Mayence and Ayracourt. He has been a prisoner since June, 1918, but has been unable during his period of captivity to correspond with his family and has not received any news.

RELAXATION ASKED OF VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario.—The Mayor of Toronto yesterday sent a communication to the United States Government asking that the vaccination requirement of the National Health Service Board at Washington be relaxed. The Mayor states that Toronto's death rate is the lowest on the continent, that the alleged epidemic here is avowedly of a mild form, that there have been no fatal cases, and that great inconvenience is being caused by the restriction at this period of the year.

RENEWED APPEAL FOR THE NEAR EAST

Resolutions Adopted at Washington Meeting Call Upon United States to Aid in the Maintenance of Peace in Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a meeting in the interests of the Near East held here last evening, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador from the United States to Turkey, declared that the American character is now on trial. "Is the larger American character going to assert itself in its attitude toward the Near East?" he asked.

It may take two years, as it did for the United States to enter the war, but Mr. Morgenthau believes that it will be done. "If we allow the disintegration of civilization to continue, we will suffer more than anyone else," he warned. "If America is indifferent to the fate of European nations it cannot escape the indifferent results. It is not an impossible task. America is big enough and strong enough to cure the ills of Europe. It is our duty if we are anything like we profess to be. When we were younger, we wanted to be heroic and help the weaker peoples. Now we are full grown, shall we fail to grapple with the greatest problem ever known?"

Human Welfare Appeal
"This country is not going to re-lapse into the indifference existing before the war, but it is necessary, especially in Washington, to stir ourselves to the art of giving. When the clouds disappear, America is going to be ashamed of her hesitation to go in and be the reorganization committee of the world. We should organize a human welfare department for the whole world. It must be non-political. We must take the lead to penetrate into those backward countries and find the causes of the difficulties. If this work is not begun, there will be a backward swing to autocracy and we are likely to have it for hundreds of years."

Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, who presided at the meeting, said: "It has been a proud satisfaction for the navy to serve the human need in the period of the world's sorest strait. It counts it a privilege to have been associated with the Near East Relief and other philanthropic agencies working to lessen the ravages which must be a world horror without prompt, generous, and systematic contributions by the people of this country. It is more than a Macedonian cry the Armenians and others make to us; it is a cry not only for light and religion, it is a cry for existence, for a crumb, for an old coat, for the plainest things to enable thousands, aye, hundreds of thousands, to live through the coming winter. This country was never so prosperous, and we now have the opportunity, duty, and privilege of giving out of our abundance."

Petition on Peace in Armenia
Every one present was asked to sign a petition in favor of the joint resolution of Congress for the maintenance of peace in Armenia, which follows: "Whereas, The withdrawal of the British troops from the Caucasus and Armenia will leave the Armenian people helpless against the attacks of the Kurds and the Turks; and

"Whereas, The American people are deeply and sincerely sympathetic with the aspirations of the Armenian people for liberty and peace and progress, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in the opinion of the Senate, Armenia (including the six vilayets of Turkish Armenia and Cilicia), Russian Armenia and the northern part of the Province of Azerbaijan and Trebizond, should be independent, and that it is the hope of the Senate that the Peace Conference will make arrangements for helping Armenia to establish an independent republic.

MEASURES TAKEN TO CONSERVE COAL

Passenger Train Service Ordered Curtailed and Foreign Ships Will Get No Coal After Friday—Strikers Remain Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conservation of coal is essential, but the impression that became widely prevalent yesterday that the "heatless" days of 1917 were to be reimposed upon the country is premature, according to officials of the United States Railroad Administration who are entrusted with the task of distributing bituminous coal during the strike of miners.

The statement about economical use of coal, issued on Monday, was not an order, although the public is expected to respond to its intent and thereby help prevent its being made an order. Representatives of the motion-picture industry were the first to ask Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, to be exempted from the provisions of what they thought was an order that would curtail their supply of coal, since theaters are not on the priority list. They promised Mr. Hines they would help to place the coal situation before the people, and he replied that for the present local dealers would use their judgment about supplying those not on the priority list, and he hoped the shortage of bituminous coal would not affect this industry.

SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSAL GAINS

Republican Leaders Decide on Speedy Action on the Lodge Resolution for an Agreement With the Central Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Speedy action on the Lodge resolution designed to declare a state of peace between the United States Government and the Central Powers was decided on at a conference of Republican leaders on Tuesday. With the fact that no mention of the situation over the Treaty of Peace was made in the President's message and the possibility of deferred action looming ahead, the move for a separate peace through direct congressional action gathered impetus.

The plan now is to change the resolution from a concurrent to a joint resolution, the latter form requiring the consent of the President before it becomes law. The motive behind the change is to put it squarely up to Mr. Wilson as to whether the state of war shall be terminated, pending action on the Treaty by the Senate. It will be first introduced in the House of Representatives and final action is expected on it before the end of December. Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will probably introduce the resolution in the Lower House within the next few days.

Some Republicans in the House were reported to be strongly opposed to a separate peace, but the leaders at the conference with Mr. Lodge yesterday expressed the opinion that it will be adopted. They do not believe, they said, that the Democratic forces can afford to assume the responsibility for delaying the reestablishment of a formal state of peace by deferring action by means of parliamentary tactics.

Wyoming Miners Return

Production Resumed After Release of Men Taken by Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
SHERIDAN, Wyoming.—Fifteen hundred miners in the coal fields of northern Wyoming are working full production in all mining camps following the release of 62 miners who were arrested by Sheriff Dolph Thomas with the assistance of troops of the fifteenth United States cavalry from Ft. Mackenzie here. All miners who were arrested and later released have gone back to work after pledging themselves not to agitate for continuance of the strike.

Union officials also gave their personal assurance to the sheriff that the miners would not interfere in any way with the workers. The 62 miners were arrested after repeated efforts had been made by Major Warren Dean and Sheriff Thomas to induce the miners in Carneyville and Monarch to return to work. Major Dean went to the camps and gave a final warning the day preceding the raid. When this warning was allowed to go by unheeded Sheriff Thomas, with a full detachment of soldiers to assist him, chartered special interurban cars and rounded up all male inhabitants of Carney.

work. From Carneyville the sheriff and troops went to Monarch, where all miners were rounded up and asked to vote on whether or not they would return to work. The vote was unanimous, whereupon the sheriff withdrew from the camp.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON MEXICO

Senator Fall Says He Has Discovered Evidence of Radical Plot to Cause War—Talks of Interesting Revelations to Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a moment when the relations of Mexico and the United States are strained by the imprisonment of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, on a charge of perjury in his testimony about his abduction by Mexican bandits, Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, chairman of a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced that the sub-committee would make public sensational charges involving the Mexican Government.

Senator Fall asserts the sub-committee obtained evidence at the border that radicalism in the United States had been encouraged by Mexicans who are alleged to be working closely with the I. W. W. and similar organizations. He believes the Mexican Government has not been trying to suppress radical propaganda. A resolution will be offered in the Senate today by Senator Fall in which recommendations will be made for action by the United States with regard to Mexico.

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REPORT OF BANDIT'S SURRENDER

EL PASO, Texas.—Cordova, the Puebla bandit, who is said to have captured W. O. Jenkins, has surrendered to the Mexican Government, according to information reaching here. He is reported to have given himself up when he learned that he was partly the cause of the present complications with the United States.

NO OFFER FROM BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Associated Press is informed from an authoritative source that Brazil has made no offer, either on behalf of itself or in connection with the "A B C" powers, to mediate in the dispute between the United States and Mexico.

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ANALYSIS OF NEW FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Monday).—The composition of the new Chamber shows that there are fewer lawyers than at any of the four preceding elections. The personnel includes 134 lawyers, 104 landed proprietors, 77 business men, 47 physicians and chemists, 44 journalists, 37 professors, 15 workmen, 10 solicitors, 8 magistrates, 7 clergymen, 5 diplomatists, 4 notaries, 2 armen, 1 actor.

LINE FORMED FROM CASPIAN TO BALTIC

British War Office Communique Points Out Significance of Establishment of Contact Between Poles and Gen. Denikin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Polish troops, the Polish Legation is informed, have established contact with General Denikin near Proskurov on the railway to Rovno, and have exchanged friendly greetings. General Denikin's communique of November 30 also reports contact with the Polish troops.

The War Office communique points out that a united anti-Bolshevik line has thus been formed, extending from the Caspian to the Baltic.

Status of Copenhagen Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The British and Soviet delegates are awaiting instructions from their governments and no meeting took place yesterday. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, is stated to be demanding the removal of the blockade and other important concessions.

War Office Communique

LONDON, England (Monday).—The War Office tonight, in a report concerning the situation in South Russia November 25, says: "General Wrangel withdrew his line to the west bank of the Volga River, but the Bolsheviks suffered heavily. One of their columns was surrounded and destroyed, and all of its transport and a number of machine guns were taken."

"The Bolsheviks have advanced 50 miles south of Voronezh. General Mankoff's division counter-attacked the Bolsheviks on the Kharkov-Kursk Railway, recaptured Rjaza, and advanced to 30 miles southeast of Kursk, taking 600 prisoners and six guns."

"General Denikin's army has now joined up with the Poles, making a united anti-Bolshevik front from the Caspian Sea to the Baltic Sea."

New Koltchak Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department yesterday announced it had received a dispatch giving the personnel of the new Cabinet of the Koltchak Government. The Premier is Mr. Pepiakov, who holds the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. Mr. Tretiakov becomes vice-president of the council and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bourishkin becomes Minister of Finance, and for the time being, the new Minister of War will be General Khangine. The present incumbents were retained in the other Cabinet offices.

GEN. VON MACKENSEN'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—General von Mackensen has returned to Berlin from a prison ship in Salonika. He was greeted by a crowd sympathetically.

PRESIDENT SAYS BALLOT IS ONLY REFORM WEAPON

Mr. Wilson's Message to Congress Deals With Tariff, Labor, Industries, Living Cost, and Unrest—Silent on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The instrument of all reform in America is the ballot. The road to social and industrial reform is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men. Men have but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the short road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

In these pithy sentences, President Wilson concluded his annual message which was read to both houses of Congress at noon yesterday. Once more the President was unable to keep up the precedent which he established of delivering his annual message in person, and the task of reading it devolved on the clerks of the respective houses of Congress. The sentences quoted above form the keynote of what the President had to say to Congress and the country on the fundamental ideas which should underlie all processes of domestic reconstruction.

Nothing on Treaty Situation
The message of the President, as was expected, was devoted almost entirely to domestic questions. Of the situation on the Treaty of Peace there was not one word in the message, the inference being that he will seek another opportunity to present his views to the Senate on the question of foreign policy involved in the Treaty fight. The President also left the railroad situation to be discussed in another message to Congress.

Forcefully and comprehensively the President dealt with an array of domestic questions, the solution of which he declared urgent in the interest of national prosperity, progress, and industrial harmony. Despite his partial absence from the helm of government, the contents of the President's message clearly demonstrated that he is closely in touch with the large problems of national policy.

Legislation for a budget system to put the finances of the Nation on a sound basis, a revision of revenue laws passed in the war emergency, the extension of help to the soldiers and sailors by helping to secure their place in the industrial scheme, improvement of the methods and conditions of the basic industry of agriculture, the elimination of the causes of political and social unrest as far as Congress can do so, improvement in the relations of Capital and Labor through arbitration and a "democratizing of industry," full freedom of American commerce by avoiding "tariff" restrictions, were among the cardinal recommendations of the President's message.

Warning to Radicals
The major part of it was devoted to the Labor situation, the necessity for the solution of the strife between employers and employees, and the elimination of the causes and the elements of political and social unrest, the continuation of which threatens the tested institutions of the country. It carried a strong warning to Bolsheviks and radicals that force and violence are incompatible with American institutions. On this question of unrest and the remedy for it, the President said:

"The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep-seated. Broadly, they arise from, or are connected with, the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting return to normal conditions; from the transference of radical theories from seething European centers, pending such delay; from heartless profiteering, resulting in the increase of the cost of living; and, lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators."

"Congress," said the President, "should arm the federal government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested institutions. With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no interference, but toward passion and malevolence tending to incite crime, and crime under the guise of political evolution, there should be no leniency."

There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia today, with its blood and terror is a painful object lesson of the power of minority. It makes little difference what minority it is, whether Capital or Labor, or any other class, no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. We are a partnership or nothing that is worth while. We are a democracy, where the majority are the masters, or all the hopes and purposes of the men who founded this government have been defeated and forgotten."

The Arch of Reconstruction

A solution of the antagonism and conflict between Labor and Capital, the message declared, is the very arch of all reconstruction in the United States. The world, it said, should give its support to the Labor provisions of

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the League of Nations covenant, which are designed to end "age-long antagonism." He recommended a tribunal to settle disputes and "a genuine democratizing of industry," but beyond this the formulation of an actual policy is left to Congress.

The basic demands made by Labor, the President asserted, are just, as are those of Capital for a fair return and protection of their investment, and the government must not at any time apply the one against the other. The right of Labor to strike in order to secure amelioration of grievances the President declared inviolate, but at the same time asserted the right of the government at all times to maintain "its majesty against the challenge of any class."

Approval of a revision of the income and the profits system of taxation in the present war revenue legislation, the President clearly indicates his disapproval of a protective tariff such as is now being considered in the Republican Party convocation.

"Whatever," said the message, "may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full-grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world."

President's Message

Text of Mr. Wilson's Recommendations to Congress

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following is the text of President Wilson's annual message to the Congress of the United States, read to its members yesterday:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the Congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily, I have the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

"In the matter of the railroads and the readjustment of their affairs, growing out of federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later day of addressing you.

Budget System Advised

"I hope that Congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt. I believe that the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated instead of divided, rest upon the executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of Congress and no single appropriation should be made by the Congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of Congress charged with the budget legislation.

"Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether expenditures have been lawfully made within the appropriations. No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically, and effectively. The auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the Treasury Department, free of obligations to, or motives of consideration for, this or any subsequent administration, and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive departments of the government. Their reports should be made to the Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Methods of Taxation

"I trust that the Congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

"With reference to the details of the revenue law, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will lay before you for your consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable in connection with the administration of the law—recommendations which have my approval and support. It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency. There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

Favorable Balance of Trade

"The problem is now an easy one. A fundamental change has taken place with reference to the people of

America in the world's affairs. The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought—the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions.

"Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her pre-war favorable balance of trade. During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some \$9,000,000,000 to foreign governments and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it heretofore existing.

Growing Needs and Opportunities

"Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times: by imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us, and would be tempted to take further imports of gold into this country without concern. The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and therefore of preventing the exports from being made. The productivity of the country greatly stimulated by the war must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment. If we want to sell, we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full-grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world.

"No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America. The provincial standards and policies of the past, which have held American business as if in a strait-jacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live. A day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking. The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world markets. The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the world and that through the process of friendly competition and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

Duty to Returned Soldiers

"There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of Congress which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question resulting from the war, which we should meet in the most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message urging this very action.

"We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country, which the federal government has already prepared, or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

Tariff Legislation

"In the matter of tariff legislation, I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message, urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical and dyestuffs industry in America.

"Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause for exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poison gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the suc-

cessful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, which we will be brought into competition, was, and may well be again, a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

Call for Increased Production

"During the war the farmer performed a vital and willing service to the nation. By materially increasing the production of his land, he supplied America and the Allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their immense armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessities of life. I ask the Congress to consider means of encouraging effort along these lines. The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing, and to make rural life more attractive and healthful, is obvious.

"I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, to secure the essential facts required for the proper study of this question, through the proposed enlarged programs for farm management studies and crop estimates. I would urge also, the continuance of federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing law and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action on the part of the states and the federal government to preserve and develop our forest resources, especially through the practice of better forestry methods on private holdings and the extension of the publicly owned forests; better support for country schools and the more definite direction of their courses of study along lines related to rural problems; and fuller provision for sanitation in rural districts and the building up of needed hospital and medical facilities in these localities.

"Perhaps the way might be cleared for many of these desirable reforms by a fresh, comprehensive survey made of rural conditions by a conference composed of representatives of the farmers and agricultural agencies responsible for leadership.

Political Restlessness

"I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The restlessness of this unrest, while various in its causes, are superficial rather than deep-seated; broadly they arise from, or are connected with, the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transference of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and lastly from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions this unrest will rapidly disappear. In the meantime, it does much evil.

"It seems to me that in dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek rather to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the federal government with power to deal with its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested institutions. With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no interference, but toward passion and malevolence tending to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution there should be no leniency.

"Legislation to this end has been recommended by the Attorney-General and should be enacted. In this direct connection, I would call your attention to my recommendations on August 8, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest. On only one of these recommendations has the Congress acted. If the government's campaign is to be effective, it is necessary that the other steps suggested should be acted on at once.

Food Control

"I renew and strongly urge the necessity of the extension of the present Food Control Act as to the period of time in which it shall remain in operation. The Attorney-General has submitted a bill providing for an extension of this act for a period of six months. As it now stands it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. It is imperative that it should be extended at once. The Department of Justice has built up extensive machinery for the purpose of enforcing its provisions; all of which must be abandoned upon the conclusion of peace unless the provisions of this act are extended. "During this period the Congress will have an opportunity to make similar, permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment. If the requirements of the law are not complied with, some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessities of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures.

"As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aims of the government must be clearly brought to the attention of the citizen, public, civic organizations, and state officials, who are in a position to lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign,

but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the government. Specific recommendation has been made by the Attorney-General in this regard. I would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this campaign.

Cold Storage and Cost Marks

"I also renew my recommendation that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the State of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

"I would also renew my recommendation that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case, where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

"We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much-needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of competition which are engaged in it; but for the moment, I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

Industrial Conditions

"No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite program to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no settled peace of mind if increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if Labor and Capital are to be antagonists instead of partners. Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this, great and pressing problem.

"The failure of other nations to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food for radicalism. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to these extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression.

"The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real anti-social is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

"Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with these industrial wrongs by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor, it has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous industries; it must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry, based on the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare. It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on December 1 to consider these problems in all their broad aspects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

Demands of Labor

"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between Capital and Labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between Capital and Labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which Labor has been struggling through the years. The whole world gave its recognition and indorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted.

"It therefore the task of the statesmen of this new day of change and readjustment to recognize world conditions and to seek to bring about through legislation conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between Capital and Labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not only in greater contentment among the mass of workmen, but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

"To analyze the particulars in the demands of Labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort,

unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary surroundings, both in home and workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

Constructive Measures

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness, and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster. The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employee whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he has no control, lacks that fine spirit of enthusiasm and volunteer effort which are the necessary ingredients of a great producing entity.

"Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidences of world-wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be used to stop the spread of this contagious thing before it saps the very vitality of the nation itself. Do we gain strength by withholding the remedies? Or is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies wherever necessary, being sure that in the application of the remedy we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life? There can be no recession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

Collective Bargaining

"Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings, possessed of deep yearnings and desires. The business man gives his best thought to the repair and replenishment of his machinery, so that its usefulness and disaster would be in vain if there should ensue a return to the conditions of the past. Europe, itself, now holds the world at bay, is an example of staidness in these vital human matters which America might well accept as an example, not to be followed, but studiously to be avoided. Europe made Labor the differential, and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry. The right of Labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognized by government and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones upon which industrial peace shall be built.

"Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but Capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the government in every emergency. No government worthy of the name can 'play' the elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the government must seek to express and to safeguard at all costs.

Rights of the Whole People

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate, and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right, and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonize a class, but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

"In the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does this not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes, by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just alike to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster? America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between the contending forces, must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes.

"Surely there must be some method of bringing together in a council of peace and amity these two great interests, out of which will come a happier day of peace and co-operation, a day that will make for more comfort and happiness in living and a more tolerable condition among all classes of men. Certainly human intelligence can devise some acceptable tribunal for adjusting the differences between Capital and Labor.

"This is the hour of test and trial for America. By her prowess and strength, and by the indomitable courage of her soldiers, she demonstrated her power to vindicate our foreign battlefields her conception of liberty and justice. Let not her influence as a mediator between Capital and Labor be weakened and her own failure to settle matters of purely domestic con-

cern be proclaimed to the world. There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia, today, with its blood and terror, is a painful object lesson of the power of minorities. It makes little difference what minority it is, whether Capital or Labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. We are a partnership or nothing that is worth while. We are a democracy where the majority are the masters, or all the hopes and purposes of the men who founded this government have been defeated and forgotten.

"In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representative government. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country. America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure or calmness in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men. Men have but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process."

FREE TRADE HAS STRONG SUPPORT

President's Message Regarded as Pointing to Business Relief and Natural Expansion—German Resort to Bartering

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—President Wilson's advocacy of free trade, in his message to Congress yesterday, though it may have the effect of stimulating sufficient opposition among the Republicans to make distinct for a time the almost obliterated party lines, is looked upon by many business men and economists as one of the most practical means of coping with present world conditions.

The message urged removal of barriers to imports from Europe, pointing out that only by the free movement of commodities will this country be able to obtain payment for its exports. The world's supply of gold and credit is now mostly on this side of the Atlantic, and further shipments of gold to this country would still further upset the equilibrium of exchange.

One of the after-war problems with which the business world has been principally concerned is the resumption of trade relations with Europe in view of the prohibitive rates of foreign exchange. With the German mark selling at about 2 cents, for example, instead of at its normal value of 24, the Germans cannot be expected to buy from this country on the usual basis. The same condition holds true, to a lesser degree, of the allied countries. France and Italy are at a great disadvantage in foreign exchange, and the English pound sterling, even, is selling for the first time in history at less than \$4. Obviously, the French and Italian people cannot buy United States dollars in their depreciated coinage.

German Plan Cited

The recent visit to this country of the international trade commissioners who sought to raise a great loan here, in order that the nations of Europe might be able to buy needed goods in dollars instead of in lire or francs, made it clear that the problem of foreign exchange was serious indeed. Recently information has reached this

country of the way in which the Germans are solving it, and the news brought from a prominent American the comment that Germany was displaying more constructive thought than the United States in the rehabilitation of its affairs.

Germany, for example, is importing hides from Holland. The tanned hides are shipped back to Holland, and the difference between the value of the raw material and the finished product goes to Germany, which has not advanced any cash whatsoever in the transaction. Should further processes be desired, the tanned hides are shipped back to Germany, where they are made into shoes. Germany keeps the difference in value, either in the form of shoes or in Dutch money.

In short, the comparative uselessness of money and credit, under present conditions, as media of exchange, have compelled a return to old-time method of barter, a fact which President Wilson undoubtedly recognizes, in view of his free trade recommendation. It is not money, but goods, that the world wants today, and if any such demonstration were needed, it has been conclusively proved that the world's need is commodities for use, not fictitious business involving the mere making of money.

Aid to Normal Growth

Lord Leverhulme, the distinguished British manufacturer, on his recent visit to Boston, spoke, in a conference with newspaper men, of the benefits of free trade. Through free trade, he pointed out, each nation is enabled to produce what it can produce most readily; under such a system, for example, Texas would not attempt to raise Bermuda onions, because at best that product does not compare with the genuine article.

"However," Lord Leverhulme concluded his discussion, "you are all tariff reformers here, and so long as you are, we (Great Britain) will have the carrying trade of the earth." He also pointed out that for a good many years the United States has been, without knowing it, the greatest free trade country in the world; for there is absolute free trade among the states, with their 110,000,000 inhabitants, and Great Britain's markets are nowhere near so extensive.

IMPORT RULING IN GERMANY MODIFIED

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Permits to import parcels of food and clothing from the United States, consigned as gifts to individuals in Germany, are no longer required under a modification of the former rules announced by the government today. Hereafter, 10-pound parcels containing commodities of any sort whatsoever intended solely for private consumption and addressed to individuals or members of a family will be admitted free of all duties and customs, as well as other levies and restrictions.

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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Monkeys of Sumatra

In the islands of the Eastern, or, as it is commonly called, the Malay Archipelago, the monkeys which abound in those parts are trained to be useful, and to assist in picking the coconuts off the trees. The monkeys can climb higher than any man can go, and thus fruit that would otherwise be inaccessible is gathered. A leading London daily newspaper, in connection with this fact, imparts the information that, on a certain coconut plantation in Sumatra where the monkeys form an exceedingly valuable addition to the working staff, they absolutely refuse to work overtime. Punctually at 4 o'clock every afternoon they come scuttling down from the trees, and no threats or entreaties can induce them to pick one single nut more until the next day! The coconuts are used in a variety of ways. It is well-known that this fruit affords both food and drink, but in addition to this, the fiber of the husk is made into cordage, and when a coconut is uneatable, according to native standards, the inside is crushed to make oil, which the inhabitants use for lighting their houses. The oil is placed in a small vessel like a saucer, and a piece of floating pith serves as a wick.

The Universal Postal System

It is expected that before long, although no date has been set, there will be a meeting in Bern, Switzerland, of the League of Nations that came into being long before the League of Nations that is now so much in the thought of the world was under consideration. One looks back to 1874 for the organization of this league, which took the name of Universal Postal Union, and grew until its territory came to include practically the whole world except some comparatively small parts of Asia and Africa. The purpose of the Universal Postal Union was to create a single postal territory for the exchange of correspondence between the countries that became members of the league, and its organization faced many practical difficulties in conflicting postal charges and methods that had to be modified before the union could hope to operate smoothly and efficiently. In all nations involved, it would doubtless be safe to say that few citizens know much or thought much about this most extensive world organization and yet comparatively few did not sooner or later directly benefit by its existence. Between meetings of the union, its affairs are conducted by the International Bureau, which collects, publishes and distributes international postal service information; gives opinion on questions that may arise between the members; and labors in general for the improvement of the service. The bureau during the war has handled the affairs of the union at Bern, and that city is the natural place for the next meeting of the union, at which will be considered many problems brought about by the war with its aftermath of new states, new mail routes, and a few methods of mail transportation in the use of the airplane. The war broke out just in time to postpone the meeting of the International Postal Union that had been called at Madrid; and the meeting will now undoubtedly soon be called at Bern.

Great Britain's Need of Oil

The importance to the Empire of the oil-bearing strata in the German colonies taken over under mandate of the League of Nations by Australia was emphasized by Sir Joseph Cook, the minister in charge of the Australian Navy, who pointed out in the House of Representatives that while the British Empire depended on ocean-going commerce, it possessed only 2 per cent of the world's oil. He hoped that they would be able to solve the serious problem thus stated, otherwise success could not be attained in the international competition of the future.

Small Change, if You Please

Paris without silver. Paris reduced to the most absurd expedients to provide itself with change. And why? Hoarding is one reason. Only the other day a peasant woman arrived at a savings bank with several thousand francs to invest. She had the money in francs and 50-centime pieces in a bag which she had great difficulty in carrying. Then the Metropolitan rakes in an enormous amount of silver coins from the crowds which daily pass its wickets. That is all right if the Metropolitan disgorged its booty, but that, apparently, it refuses to do. The Salon de l'Automobile, which, during

the 10 days it was opened, was visited by tout Paris, is responsible for further bagfuls of silver. This is quite well recognized by everybody in Paris to be partly responsible for the silver famine. Complaints are lodged with the police authorities, articles are written to the papers, but it is nobody's business, and nothing is done until the government steps in. The real remedy is of course production—plenty is the common-sense remedy for not enough. From a recent order to the mints it would appear that the government is applying the remedy.

The Mercurios in Cumberland Gulf

The Eskimos of Cumberland Gulf have resumed communication with the big outside world. During the years of war they have been thrown back on themselves and their own resources for the provision of every kind of necessity. They only knew how the war had ended when the Mercurios, a Norwegian steamer chartered by the Dundee Whaling Company, made a voyage to the far north this summer. The Eskimos had only seen one other vessel since the beginning of the war. They crowded on the shore to welcome the long-awaited ship, eagerly examined the magazines with pictures of sunny incidents of the great war, and expressed their delight at the victory of the cause of the Allies. The Eskimos have had the very basest notions as to the reasons of the conflict, but they had no difficulty in making up their minds when they wanted to see victorious. Their British sympathies and German antipathies were based on personal grounds. The British had been invariably good to them, but on the occasion of the visit of a Dutch boat to their shores carrying Germans on board, there had been unpleasantness between the Eskimos and these Germans. The Mercurios, after delivering her cargo of clothes, provisions, and ammunition at this outpost of human life, returned to Dundee valuably laden with products of the whaling fishery.

A Chilean Classicist

The lack of native material for professors of the classics in Chile is shown by the notice accorded the appointment of Don Ricardo Dávila Silva to the chair of Greek and Latin in the Pedagogical Institute. For more than two years this highly esteemed writer has occupied the post of literary critic for the "Nación" in whose columns he wrote under the pseudonym Leo Par. Commenting upon the appointment, the "Mercurio" says: "Few appointments could have been more satisfying than this, for Mr. Dávila Silva is one of the rare humanists that our incipient culture may boast. He is surely, in Chile, together with Omer Emeth and Juan Salas Errázuriz, one of the most profound connoisseurs of the classic literature of Greece and Rome, and with the assumption of his duties the Pedagogical Institute will provide our university program with a professor who stands almost alone in the country." The same paper goes on to remark that hitherto the universities have been forced to have recourse to foreign aid for such professors.

Bread for Hidden Refugees

A tale comes out of stricken Armenia that like so many of the stories, now finding their way into print, lights a sad picture with the illumination of individual helpfulness to people in distress. The story comes from Trebizond, where an American mission was doing its best to alleviate conditions in a region where Turks controlled and Armenians were in hiding. There are villages around Trebizond, and forests around the villages; and in one of these forests a group of Armenian refugees was hidden: men, women, and children living, and getting their sustenance as best they might, which meant all too often no sustenance at all. In one of the villages lived a European woman, Madame Josephine, who had been driven from Trebizond when it was first bombarded by the Russians, and who came in time to be the connecting link between the woe-begone Armenian colony in the woods and the precarious supply of food in town and villages. Turks were watching the woods, and no food could be transported in quantity or it would have attracted their notice. Estimating the amount of corn meal necessary to keep the exiles alive, Madame Josephine obtained money from the mission in Trebizond, and organized a system by which the peasants baked the corn meal and sent the bread into the forest in small quantities. Much of the work was done by Madame Josephine herself, dressed as a peasant and in constant danger of being suspected and arrested. When the allied armies came to Trebizond the fugitives came out of the woods; but there would have been fewer, indeed, to come out had it not been for the dangerous labor of this one woman of tender heart and fine courage.

A SCOTSMAN'S STRATEGY

One of the "Old Contemptibles," a Scotsman, in a German prison camp was hungry for some news from home, but his various attempts to obtain papers had been unsuccessful. Theodore Wesley Koch's "Books in the War" gives the lengths to which he went, in a letter to his wife: "Mon, I mind fine how I tried in Doberitz Camp to get my wife to send me an English newspaper in my parcels, but for a long time I couldn't hit on the right sort o' thing to say in my letters to her so that she would understand and the German censor wouldn't. At last I wrote to her and said, quite innocent like—'Dear Mary—I wish you could let me have the fine times which Angus Mackenzie lets you have every Sunday mornin'.' Angus Mackenzie is I live in Scotland, and by the 'fine times' ye ken I meant Lloyd's Weekly News. Mon, I got an awfu' letter back frae my wife!"

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (November 12)—Having succeeded in temporarily checking revolt among his supporters in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, with characteristic thoroughness, has resolved to purge the country of anything approaching disaffection with his government. He has planned an extensive campaign throughout the principal constituencies. Mr. Bonar Law will lead off at Glasgow on December 4, the Prime Minister himself later taking the field in Manchester, Nottingham, and Edinburgh. Other Cabinet ministers and members of lower rank in the government have their appointed times and places for taking part in what is intended to be a chorus of vindication of the action of the government during the past 12 months, in reply to criticism by organized sections of the press. In some quarters this unusual demonstration is regarded as the immediate precursor of the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country for a vote of confidence. That may possibly be an ulterior purpose. I fancy everything will depend on the result of what may be regarded as a political reconnaissance in force.

Hard Work Ahead

Meanwhile the work assigned to Parliament for the remainder of what is officially called an autumn session exceeds in bulk and importance what in former time was regarded as a year's task. It would be hard to name subjects more difficult to deal with by legislation, more perilous to a government, than land, liquor, the church, and Ireland. One, at most two, of these critical topics sufficed even Gladstone in his prime. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have undertaken to settle them in what remains of a session that cannot possibly, even in these startling times, be carried out through Christmas week.

The Church Bill, a private member's charge made its own by the government, has got through a critical stage by an overwhelming majority, which promises placid progress for the remaining stages. A measure for the permanent regulation of the liquor trade is at the present time in the hands of a Cabinet committee engaged in drafting a bill. The Land Bill is all the same, a result of which attempt to deal with the irrepressible Irish question, which has for some weeks engaged the attention of another Cabinet committee, may be expected any day to emerge in the form of a bill.

Enough to Do

With Labor strife still active, with prices of necessities continuously rising, some reaching a higher level than they stood at before the armistice was signed; with Russia in revolution, unrest in Berlin, bankruptcy in Austria, there is surely enough to occupy the attention and absorb the thoughts of the Premier and his Cabinet colleagues. In addition comes this unparalleled accession of parliamentary work carried on amidst pitfalls of divisions, as a result of which the Ministry occasionally finds itself in a minority. Mr. Lloyd George's hours of labor continuously run to a minimum of 15 per day, a circumstance that, contemplating the miners' seven-hour day, occasionally draws from him a wistful, humorous remark. Nevertheless, he cheerily faces the present and the future, confident that, as has been the case hitherto, he will win through at the end.

In days now remote, when railway bills formed a prominent feature in the parliamentary business, it was cynically remarked that the House was divided into two parties, railway directors and others. Save on rare occasions, such as a threatened strike, railway matters are now relegated to a back seat. Today, however, the persistence of the government in retaining over the management of railways the clutch of the octopus is creating dissatisfaction that may presently find expression in a formal resolution.

Railways in War and Peace

During the war it was admitted that the government was justified in taking management of the railways out of the hands of men of long experience. But it was expected that war having terminated a year ago, the ordinary condition of affairs might well be reestablished. That such is not the case is daily proved by the confusion attendant on the railway service and the grave consequences to transport. The manager of one of the principal trunk lines writes to me: "I am sorry to say that as far as we are concerned the period of peace is worse than the time of war." One device of the bureaucratic amateur in railway management is known as "the allocation system." This decrees that when a railway finds it cannot convey north or south, east or west, the whole of the traffic consigned to it, it may not transfer the surplus to another railway ready and willing to take it, but must dump it

down at termini till at some indefinite period it may itself carry it on. Manufacturers and traders complain that this stupid hide-bound regulation is responsible for three-quarters of the congestion of traffic lamented as hopelessly hampering the much-desired increase of trade. It is angrily but doubtless justly insisted that if the Board of Trade would take its clumsy hand off the reins of railway management, arrears of traffic held up would be cleared in a week. Meanwhile it is officially admitted that the year's deficit on the working of railways is estimated at £45,000,000, which the taxpayer must provide in addition to an increase of 50 per cent on the price of his railway ticket.

Writing Something New

Some time ago I ventured to expound the theory that nothing new remains for the present generation to say or write. Since writing I find in Sir Edward Cook's "More Literary Recollections" quotation of a letter from Tennyson in which the case is put more definitely. A Chinese scholar wrote to the poet laureate that in an untranslated Chinese poem there were two lines almost word for word identical with verse written by the English poet. "Why not?" Tennyson writes. "It is scarcely possible for anyone to write or say anything in this late time of the world to which, in the literature of the world, a parallel could not somewhere be found."

I cited before an example in support of the contention and find another in Lord Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden," a book which, apart from its biographical interest, flashes a flood of light on the history of a political crisis.

Forecast of the League

All the world is this week discussing the League of Nations, which had its birthplace at the conference in Paris and its parentage in the combined action of the British Premier and the President of the United States. Its earlier begetter really was the apostle of free trade in the middle of the nineteenth century. Writing to a correspondent on April 9, 1849, Cobden, recurring to a subject earlier and frequently mentioned, said: "My plan does not embrace the scheme of a congress of nations, implied beliefs in the millennium, or demand your homage to the principle of non-resistance. I simply propose that England should offer to enter into an agreement with other countries, France, for instance, binding them to refer to arbitration any dispute that may arise. I do not mean to refer the matter to another sovereign power. But that each party should appoint plenipotentiaries in the form of commissioners with a proviso for calling in arbitrators in case they cannot agree. In fact, I merely wish to bind them to do before the war what nations always virtually do after it." Surely this is a fair summary of the scheme adopted by representatives of the great powers in conference at Paris.

AEROPLANE SLANG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The men in the United States service who are stationed at the several naval air stations have evolved a peculiar slang of their own. Some of it, with the explanations, is as follows:

"Standing by," means nothing to do. "Going ashore," means going up-town. "Secure," means a holiday or that the day's work is over. "Hop," is a joyride in one of the seaplanes. "Ship over," is to enlist for another term of service. "Jimmy-legs," is the chief who has charge of the mess hall. "Give her the gun," is a term used by aviators to denote pulling the throttle wide open. "On his back," means flying upside down. "She stubbed her toe," alludes to a bad landing with a seaplane. "Hash marks," are the red stripes that men who have served an enlistment wear on their sleeves. "Leather necks," are marines, usually kept for guard duty around naval air stations. "The brig," is the guard-house. "Jack," is a name used to address any sailor. "Second meek," is the second mechanic on a plane. "A dizzy bird," means a daring aviator. "Hotel de brig," is also used to denote the guard-house. "Camp fire girls," are the student officers. "The music," is a term used by marines to designate the company bugler. "Check hop in a blimp," is the final qualifying flight in one of the navy dirigibles. "The warrant," is one of the warrant officers. "Does he rate it?" means does he deserve so and so on account of his rank. "Pipe down," means cease talking.

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ON A SEARCH FOR PRIMITIVE MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"One can't take everything and give nothing. Our country has given me much. Now I have my contribution to make. It is for this that I am leaving the country for a time, to go to Africa, to Zululand, to Syria, to Egypt, to Algeria, to other places where the Negroes live, to investigate the sources and subsequent growth of native Negro music. It is a big job, but I think it will be very interesting."

The speaker was Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, scarcely more than a boy, but already accepted as an artist of rare gift and promise. Critics have been kind to him because he has deserved their praise, and not because they necessarily wish to give a hand up to a climbing newcomer in the musical world. Mr. Hayes sat before the interviewer, obviously shy and ill at ease, in the tiny music room of his home in Boston. He was leaving the next evening on the first lap of his journey, setting himself to a tremendous task, a delightful ideal, and with a spirit that is sure to accomplish interesting things. Although he came to Boston first with the Flisk Jubilee Singers in 1911, it seems almost impossible to believe that he has achieved already such a point of success.

To Study the Primitive

"I am going to the places where civilization began, to get into the heart of things, to live the life of a regular native, from their viewpoint, and entirely forget that I have ever been a civilized man. I believe that only in this way can I really trace the origin and progress of a type of music which I am sure may well become a lasting factor in the cultured world. There is a question as to whether primitive African music will adapt itself to our concert work. Of course the Negro, when he came here, instantly became a changed person. What he brought was supplemented by what he found here. Some of his instincts were killed, others were submerged in the new surroundings. But there was tremendous change, in some respects greatly for the better, in others—I am not so sure. However, African music, as called, is not today as it was originally. It seems to me that this civilization has, to a certain extent, cost it something of its old wild charm, its depth."

"I do not see why the Negro, as a race, should not make a very definite contribution to the music of the world. Negroes have the same feelings as any other people in the world. Some seem to think that just because a man is black he must, in some mysterious way, be different—there must be something wrong with him. But it really can't very well be denied that we have the same impulses, the same joys and sorrows, the same reactions to conditions. This being true, why shouldn't our music be just as vital and as beautiful, as, say, the music of the Russians, the French, the Germans, the Italians?"

What He Hopes to Find

"The African, in a way, gave civilization its start. The Europeans elaborated on what the Negro had accomplished. But through years of unconcern on the part of the white races, who for the most part, have been content to leave us to our own devices, the field of our activities along musical lines has been left practically undiscovered. So I am going to do what I can to bring out resources which although they are hidden now, I believe are rich and will be an addition to the world of cultured things."

"I hope to find my way, as I said, into the very heart of things in the lands of the natives, and to live as they do, getting in, that way, their real, primitive music. There may be some possibility that, at first, they won't take kindly to anyone who comes, obviously, on a mission of this sort, to, in a manner of speaking, pry into their customs and lives. They may think that, inasmuch as I've chosen to civilize myself, I'd better stay civilized. But I think, in time, I can gain their confidence. Oh, of course, now and

then I shall 'come out into the sun,' so to speak. I don't mean to remain isolated indefinitely. By a change I can balance the best of both worlds. To a certain extent I am giving up a good deal, in the way of concert engagements and all that sort of thing. I shall not give up singing entirely, and I am to do some work in Europe before leaving for the other countries, but you can readily understand that, with what I believe is almost a life work ahead of me, I am very anxious to be at it. I don't know just where I am going and I don't know just when I'll be back, but it is the Great Adventure for me, and I hope that it may have very definite results, in the matter of observations that I am able to make and which will be of value to the world."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1015)

The Menace of the Urban Trend

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Your recent editorial, "Rural Problems in England," touches the most vital question of modern civilization. The drift of our rural population cityward is not confined to the "Tight Little Isle." So far as Great Britain is concerned, it not only affects England, but her principal colonial possessions.

Take the Dominion of Canada. That great "out of door" country has a land area of upward 3,600,000 square miles, a goodly part of which is most excellent agricultural land, awaiting the plow. In 1911 the Dominion had a population of 7,204,000. At that time her rural population was 3,924,000, her urban 3,280,000, but in the decade from 1901 to 1911, her urban population increased 63.83 per cent, her rural only 16.48 per cent.

Then there is Australia, with an area of 2,974,000 square miles and a population of 4,445,000, according to the 1911 census. It is a country of great agricultural resources, yet more than 60 per cent of her population resides in cities and towns. More than 25 per cent are located in the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne.

The rural problem comes directly home to the people of the United States. In 1860 the urban population was approximately 5,000,000, the rural 28,000,000. In 1910 the urban population was 42,000,000, the rural 49,000,000. In the half century from 1860 to 1910, the urban population increased 74 per cent, the rural 87 per cent. In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the urban population increased 34.8 per cent, the rural 11.2 per cent. In six of our agricultural states, namely Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Vermont, there was an actual decline in rural population. Since 1914 there has been an increase in urban population, and undoubtedly a marked decrease in rural, in many of our states.

This rural problem is old. More than 20 centuries ago the ablest statesmen of Rome tried to solve it. Her statesmen put forth every conceivable effort to check the tide of population from country to city life. Laws favorable to agriculture were enacted. New colonies were planted on unoccupied land, under the most favorable conditions. Every inducement and encouragement was offered soldiers returning from wars to engage in agriculture, but ultimately it all availed nothing. The attraction of

the city was too strong. Favorable laws could not bind the people to the soil. One after another, the colonies dwindled away. The soldiers accustomed to the social community of camp could not or would not endure the solitude of the farm. Thus in the declining days of the Republic, agriculture was failing. In the declining days of the Empire, it had failed. Rural population fled from the country to the crowded cities, the vast majority to become retainers of the rich, whose wealth had been acquired through war and commerce. Chained by the city's attraction, they faced distress and hunger rather than go back to a rural life of comfort and plenty. Writing of that period, Salustius says: "From one end to the other (of Italy) there was barely a trace of agriculture. She consumed, she did not produce. It was because of this that she fell."

It is probable that more than 40 centuries ago Babylonia faced the same problem. Then she was in the height of her vigor and glory. Her agriculture had made her great. She had irrigated the vast arid, alluvial plains and drained the wide expanse of swamp lying in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, and thus escaped the golden wealth of her fertility. Then she created, in all its glory, the Garden of Eden. It was densely populated by millions of prosperous people. Out of the wealth of her agriculture, she built cities, great and magnificent, the greatest Babylon. The splendor of the cities, like a magnet, drew the toilers from the soil. Commerce gained control. Agriculture languished. Weeds grew instead of wheat. The fertile fields reverted to arid desert and swamp. Only traces of their former reclamation remain. The cities crumbled and fell. The places where they stood are now marked only by mounds of dust. Such is history's fateful story. Agriculture is the mother of civilization. When agriculture fails, civilization perishes. (Signed) L. B. LANGWORTHY, Chicago, Illinois, November 6, 1919.

(No. 1025)

"Circulating" Pictures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
As to the "Circulating System" in The Christian Science Monitor of October 28, you might be interested to know that some time in June I ventured into the studio of one of our foremost Canadian artists (one of those who has introduced anger into Art) and asked, "May I borrow a picture or two for the summer for so much, just as I would borrow a book from a circulating library?" Being a progressive painter and reader of The Christian Science Monitor, he was delighted and agreeable. In fact, he discussed the question of starting a circulating picture gallery (or, rather, a gallery whose pictures "circulated" with several other progressive and starving painters—and they had considered the idea very favorably.

During the summer we enjoyed the company of two strenuous, buoyant, colorful pictures which we could never have afforded to buy, but which we could well afford to "borrow" for the season. The idea is taking root in Toronto already. It's an excellent one. (Signed) MRS. W. GORDON MILLS, Toronto, Canada, October 30, 1919.

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DIVERSE VIEWS ON WILSON MESSAGE

Authorship Questioned by Republicans, While Democrats Term the President's Program Sane and Progressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the President's annual message received the plaudits and commendations of the Democratic forces, who interpreted it as a sane and progressive program of reconstruction legislation, the Republicans in general received it with indifference, amounting in some instances to a cynical questioning as to whether or not the President was the author of the message. The "old guard" was particularly stirred up by the President's allusion to the tariff policy now under contemplation by the Republican Party.

Democratic Opinions

Following are some of the views expressed by Democratic senators:

Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama: "I approve of the message, and think it is up to the President's fine standard." Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska: "Few messages have touched upon more advanced questions or pointed the way to more enlightened remedies for existing evils. On the whole the President's message is hopeful, and recalls to Congress a number of matters it has neglected to act upon."

Key Pittman, Nevada: "The message holds before Congress its months of inaction, unnecessary talk and political trifling, and clearly designates and demands the immediate enactment of legislation imperative to the welfare of our people and the safety of our government."

Claude A. Swanson, Virginia: "I am very much pleased with the address of the President. It is clear, forcible, and statesmanlike."

W. H. King, Utah: "Many of the recommendations contained in the President's message are worthy of immediate and favorable consideration. His presentation of the questions relating to labor will provoke constitutional discussion, and many persons will not agree either with his premises or his conclusions. All will agree that the interests of labor should receive the most friendly and sympathetic consideration, but in my opinion the American people are not willing that an international organization shall have authority to control or interfere in any manner with our internal and domestic affairs. Labor is essential by an internal matter."

David I. Walsh, Massachusetts: "The President's message contains many excellent suggestions which Congress should approve without delay. It is concise and progressive and presents to Congress a very practicable reconstruction program."

Views of Republicans

Republican sentiment is reflected in the following interviews:

Arthur Capper, Kansas: "I like the President's handling of the labor situation, for his views were fair and practical. I am glad to see he inculcates the budget, which is extremely important. His suggestions as to dealing with the profiteering evil and the high cost of living are in the right direction until something better is offered here. It was a disappointment to me that the President ignored the question of economy and the elimination of waste and extravagance, which are big questions of today. Congress must go in with an iron hand and curtail the public expenditures."

A. H. Hall, New Mexico: "The President's message doesn't mean anything. I wonder when he wrote it." James E. Watson, Indiana: "I don't believe the President ever wrote the message. Certainly there is nothing Wilsonian about it. It doesn't mean anything to me. I can't see the object of sending it in here."

George H. Moses, New Hampshire: "I regard it as a very poor piece of literary mechanics, considering its authorship. I think the free trade issue will be highly popular in the industrial sections of New England. The President's observations on the tariff and grievances of labor somewhat in accord with the spectacle of fur coats and silk stockings entering the New Hampshire factories these days."

Reed Smoot, Utah: "I want to know who wrote the message before I discuss the free trade issue it raises."

Hiram W. Johnson, California: "It is a compilation of reports from the various executive departments, rounded off with some well-balanced phrases. It is amazing that no reference is made to the alleged cause of the chaos that we have been told

confronts the world and our own country. We had all been in a state of expectancy as to what the President wanted done. The proponents of the Treaty as well as the opponents are left without a word from him."

LONDON WELCOMES PRINCE OF WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed by Londoners today, who gathered, despite heavy rain, in large numbers. In Whitehall they broke through the police and crowded about his carriage leaving only room for it to drive slowly past. The Prince appeared quite jubilant and was warmly cheered.

The program both at Plymouth and London was as already detailed, except that Queen Alexandra was also present at the station to meet her grandson. Replying at Plymouth to an address of welcome, the Prince said that he was greatly impressed with the value of constant personal intercourse between Great Britain and the new world. He hoped often to be in Canada and would again visit America at the first opportunity.

An unrehearsed incident was his reception of a deputation representing unemployed former service men, for whom he promised to do his best.

SWISS REPATRIATION APPEAL IS PUBLISHED

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—An appeal for the repatriation of all war prisoners as yet held by the belligerents has been addressed by the Swiss Federal Council to all nations which participated in the war. Special reference is made to prisoners still in Siberia and in France and also Russian prisoners remaining in Germany.

The council's appeal says: "It would be a social danger if the hundreds of thousands of prisoners still in captivity were allowed to remain prisoners any longer. It has been a whole year since the armistice was signed, and the state of mind which these men might be in when returning to their former homes might make them a menace to society, if their imprisonment is prolonged."

SIR EVELYN WOOD PASSES AWAY

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood passed away in London today.

Sailor, soldier and author in turn, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., belonged to a military sense, to that generation of soldiers of which Lord Roberts was the most brilliant example. He took no active part at the front in the recent war, though he was seen in uniform in home service, reviewing and addressing troops. The Field Marshal has left a fine military record behind him. He was, however, educated at Marlborough College for the navy, which he entered in 1852, serving in the Crimean War with the naval brigade. Lord Raglan mentioned him in his dispatches for his bravery. In the Indian mutiny, he served as a cavalry officer, and was twice mentioned in dispatches besides winning the Victoria Cross. He fought in numerous other campaigns, raised the Egyptian Army of 1883 and was with the Nile expedition of 1894 and 1895. He occupied many home appointments since that time, and wrote several famous military works, such as "Achievements of Cavalry," "Cavalry at Waterloo," and "The Revolt in Hindustan." It may be said of the Field Marshal that bravery and hard work, as well as the most varied campaigning experience during a long career, won him the highest military honors.

KOREANS' LABOR BOYCOTT

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Koreans in Honolulu and throughout the island of Oahu, excepting those employed on sugar plantations, henceforth will refuse to work in any place where Japanese are employed, according to an announcement by Y. W. S. Seung, editor of the Korean National Herald.

FREEDOM SOUGHT WIDELY IN KOREA

Method Generally Adopted Is Passive Resistance to the Japanese, Says Dr. Rhee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Demonstrations that have taken place in Korea recently against the Japanese régime have not been confined to any one place or to any class, said Dr. Syngman Rhee, provisional President of the Korean Republic, yesterday. This, he declared, proves that the movement for independence is universal in Korea.

While there are some violent outbreaks, most of the endeavors to attain national independence are taking the form of passive resistance, the population refusing wherever possible to obey the Japanese administration. This policy, which will be adhered to unless something happens to make a change necessary, is thus set forth in the proclamation of independence:

"This work of ours is in behalf of truth, religion, and life, undertaken at the request of our people, in order to make known their desire for liberty. Let no violence be done to anyone. Let those who follow us, every man, all the time, every hour, show forth with gladness this same mind. Let all things be done decently and in order so that our behavior to the end may be honorable and upright."

According to Dr. Rhee's information, Japan has nearly 175,000 troops, including gendarmes and police, distributed among 1755 points throughout Korea; the jails of the country are full of Koreans imprisoned for patriotic efforts; and the prison facilities of the country are being extended.

BILL FOR TOWNS TO PROVIDE TROLLEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A hearing was granted yesterday by the Committee on Street Railways on a bill whereby cities and towns may combine to furnish trolley service to citizens. Henry C. Atwell, chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities, said the bill would give the patrons of trolley lines the final determination of transportation questions.

"A majority vote in the different communities in any given transportation district, after the consent of stockholders had been secured, would bring about the taking over of all the trolley lines in that district and their operation by the State," he said. "Any deficits would be made up by the Commonwealth, which in turn would be in a position to change the rates of fare. All deficiencies would eventually come from the community treasuries, but those places, in turn, would in the first instance, have the power of determining whether they should embark in such an undertaking."

PEACE DELEGATION HAS SLIGHT DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk and other principal members of the United States delegation at the Peace Conference have postponed their departure from Paris for the United States until December 9, but will positively leave then, according to an announcement at the State Department yesterday. Subordinate members of the delegation will leave on December 5, the date originally fixed for the entire delegation to sail for home.

MANY FALL RIVER WORKERS DISPLEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—Although the textile workers returned to the mills to work yesterday, following the award of a 12½ per cent

increase in pay, the award is said to be unsatisfactory to a large number of the employees, and developments are being awaited in connection with the controversy between mill firemen and engineers and the mill owners. The firemen and engineers may call a strike today if their demands for a \$35 weekly wage as a minimum are not granted, and should such a strike be called the mills would again be closed.

TEXTILE EMPLOYEES GET WAGE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Textile employees in the mills of this city, to the number of approximately 25,000, have received notice of an advance in wages of 12½ per cent, which will be effective from December 1. Among these are the Arlington mills and the Pacific mills. Increase from a number of other mills are anticipated.

Naumkeag Mills Raise Wages

SALEM, Massachusetts—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which operates cotton mills employing 1600 persons, yesterday followed the action of Fall River and New Bedford mills in announcing a wage increase of 12½ per cent. A seven weeks' strike at the Naumkeag plant was settled recently on condition that the wage scale of Fall River and New Bedford mills should govern the plants here.

PROJECTED CABLE AND LAND LINE TO PEKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The projected cable between United States and Japan will run from San Francisco to Seattle, Washington, and from there, by way of the Aleutian Islands, to Japan, thence to Shanghai or Hongkong, and overland to Peking, according to a statement given out here by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who said that his company, in cooperation with Japanese interests, was preparing to lay the new cable.

The route selected will be about 4200 nautical miles in length, being 3000 miles shorter than the present line. The new cable will be made in England, he said, and the undertaking will cost between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

ACCUSED SENATOR DENIES CHARGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denial of the charges of election frauds contained in an indictment returned against him in Michigan was made yesterday by Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan. Declaring that the charges were inspired by partisan politics, the Senator said he courted a thorough investigation and proposed to show the "malfeasance" behind the charges, "as well as the use of unlimited money in an attempt to cast a cloud upon my good name and that of my supporters."

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH CABINET

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Admiral Ansel Miranda, former Minister of Marine, will probably head the new Spanish Cabinet, in succession to the ministry of Joaquin Sanchez de Toca, which resigned yesterday.

When asked the reason for the resignation of the government, Mr. de Toca refused to make any statement. He appeared optimistic, however, over the situation, declaring there was no ground for anxiety and that everything was proceeding smoothly.

LIMITING CLOTHING PROFITS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The recent order by the Canadian Board of Commerce limiting the profits which may be made on men's clothing has roused a storm of protest on the part of the retail ready-to-wear merchants. In consequence of this the board has decided to hold a public inquiry in Ottawa today into the question of retail dealers' gross and net profits. It should be mentioned that the order was recently accepted by the dealers in Toronto, and it is designed to come into effect on January 15. The investigation will be held before two of the members of the board, namely, Commissioners O'Connor and Murdoch. The basis for the order is stated to be as follows: "If the net profits of the Ottawa merchants are found to be greater than those prevailing in the city of Toronto, where the proposed order was accepted, the gross margin of profit allowed to the dealers in Ottawa will be less than in Toronto. If, on the other hand, the net profits of the Ottawa dealers are found to be less, such order will be made with respect to them as justice may require."

BELGIAN LABOR VOTE AND THE SOCIALISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—At the end of two days' discussion, the congress of the Labor Party, which was meeting here, voted, by 1400 votes to 152, in favor of participation of the Socialists in the government. Five speakers were in favor of taking no part whatever in the government. One of the important speeches was made by Mr. Jaquemotte, who called on his party not to abandon the field but to fight the classes. Five speakers pleaded the cause of participation, including Mr. Delvinge, Mr. Anselme, Mr. Destree and Mr. Vandervelde, who said that the Socialists had obtained during the past year too many practical proofs of ministerial collaboration for them not to see the possibility of obtaining a larger share of power.

Mr. Destree spoke on the question of external relations and received prolonged applause when he declared that the Belgian Socialist Party desired to conclude after a short delay a Franco-Belgian alliance.

PHILIP SNOWDEN MAY CONTEST SEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Philip Snowden will probably contest the Nelson and Colne parliamentary division of Lancashire for the seat to be vacated immediately by Capt. A. Smith, who, as the Labor candidate, had a big majority of 5452 over the Liberal candidate at the general election. Both Liberals and Conservatives propose, it is said, to contest the seat.

SESSION OF FRENCH SENATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Although the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will sit on Monday next, for the Senate this extraordinary session will be a mere formality, seeing that the majority of its members are standing for reelection on January 11 and will only vote on a provisional monthly budget for the National Loan Bill if the Chamber passes it before the end of the year.

PRESIDENT OF SENATE IN ITALY APPOINTED

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The work of organizing the Parliament for the new session, begun yesterday, with the delivery of the King's speech and the swearing of the deputies, was continued today. For the organization of the Senate the president of the body is named by the King, and His Majesty today, as had been expected, designated Tommaso Tittoni, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the office.

In the Chamber of Deputies the former Premier, Vittorio Orlando, who was the government's candidate, was elected president of the Chamber.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Major Gen. Leonard Wood was indorsed by the state proposal convention yesterday at Pierre for President on the Republican ticket. His vote was 25-598 over that of Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois, who received 15,442. The men at the convention represented only a few thousand voters of the State and do not indicate the sentiment of the voters at large. The Democrats indorsed President Wilson for a third term. The state primaries are held on March 23 next.

BUILDING TRADES AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Peace in the building trades here for at least a year was assured yesterday when the Building Trades Employers Association and the New York Building Trades Council signed agreements, thus releasing a large amount of construction work. The agreements fix a 44-hour week, raise wages, arrange for overtime pay and other details, and provide a permanent board of arbitration.

FOUR L. W. W. FORFEIT BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The number of Industrial Workers of the World on trial in the United States District Court here on the charge of violating the Espionage Act was reduced from 33 to 29 yesterday. The government announced that four of the accused men had failed to appear, forfeiting their bonds. Farmers examined for the jury are asked by the government whether they are members of the Non-Partisan League.

WELSH MINERS' CONFERENCE

CARDIFF, Wales (Monday)—At a coal miners' conference held today, it was decided not to take any action on a ballot by the miners favoring a strike in order to resist the payment of an income tax on incomes below £250 annually, pending a national conference, which will be asked to ballot for the whole country on the question.

SENATOR MOSES ASKS INQUIRY IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Congressional investigation of alleged disfranchisement of Negroes in southern states, with a view to reducing congressional representations of those states, was proposed in a resolution introduced by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The investigating committee would be appointed jointly by the Senate and House, and would be required to report by July 1. Senator Moses announced in a statement that it was prompted by the Michigan election cases. "The corruption of the Michigan electorate, if any occurred, is most distressing," he said. "But it is no more distressing than the suppressing of the electorate in the southern states, which is so notorious as to require no evidence to be adduced. The inquiry into Senator Newberry's title to his seat will not be permitted to go forward alone."

FULL RESPONSIBILITY PLACED ON GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Concerning the repatriation of German prisoners, the Supreme Council is sending to the German Government an answer to their note of November 27. In this note the president of the Peace Conference states: "It is the German Government which is seeking to utilize the question of the prisoners of war in order to excite German public opinion against the Allies, especially against France. The full and entire responsibility for the maintenance of her prisoners of war in France falls upon Germany, by her dilatory procedure and her delay in regard to signing the protocol."

Invitation to Hungarian Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—After hearing a long explanation by Sir George Clerk, the allied representative at Budapest, of his efforts to form a Hungarian Government possessing sufficient guarantees to be recognized by the allied and associated powers, the Supreme Council decided to invite the Hungarian Government to send peace delegates as soon as possible to Neuilly.

According to a German wireless message the Hungarian Government has already selected its peace delegation. At its head is Count Albert Apponyi and the other delegates are Paul Goram, the Socialist leader, Mr. von Peloski, former Secretary of State, Mr. von Berzevitzky, president of the Academy of Science, and Baron Koranyi.

McCutcheon's Holiday Handkerchiefs



McCutcheon's Handkerchiefs make ideal Holiday gifts. Their beauty expresses the Holiday spirit, while their usefulness makes them always appreciated. Of course, they are all Pure Linen.

For Men—Tape and cord effects, 50c each and up.

Initial Handkerchiefs, \$7.80, 9.00, 12.00, 15.00 dozen and up.

Printed Handkerchiefs—newly imported, \$1.50 each.

For Ladies—Hand-embroidered, 35c, 50, 65, 75 each and up.

Appenzell Hand-Embroidered, 50c each and up.

Initial Handkerchiefs, \$2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 6.00 dozen and up.

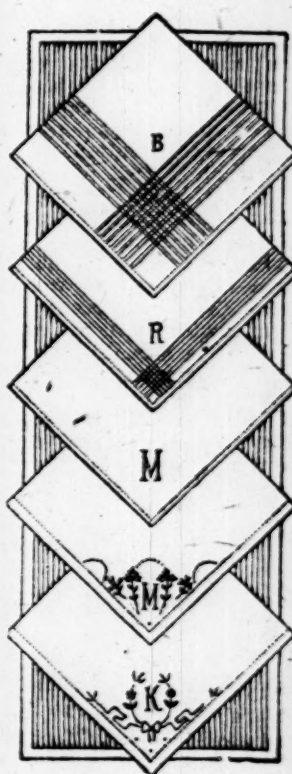
For Children—White and colored Hand-Embroidered, 25c each and up.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Company

A Great American Treasure House of Linens

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Sts., New York



Brown Boot \$10.50

Remarkable Value

If we were to buy these boots at present prices of manufacture we would be obliged to charge at least 30 per cent more for them.

FASHIONED in fine Dark Brown Real Russia calf, with cloth top to harmonize—has proper weight sole for season—Cuban heel, moderately pointed toe—excellent quality workmanship throughout. Considering present shoe prices, the value of this boot is impressive.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in United States.

Thayer McNeil Company

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Exhibition Models at Reduced Prices

PLEASE do not mistake Maxon's for just an ordinary shop, for it is unlike any other! Here you will find nothing but Exhibition Models—Samples—which Maxon procures from the foremost makers. These models are among the richest, most luxurious and most superb obtainable, and there are no two alike. Still, they are samples—and, therefore, to be had at much less than half the usual cost.

Featuring for Thursday and Friday—

\$50 to \$850 GOWNS for \$19 to \$38

\$90 to \$245 SUITS for \$39 to \$58

\$140 to \$250 COATS for \$59 to \$98

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

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One flight up. NEW YORK Take elevator.

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money



LAST DIVIDEND AT RATE OF

4½%

INTEREST BEGINS

DEC. 10

Money Goes On Interest Monthly

Taking advantage of the provisions of a law accepted by the people of Massachusetts at the recent State election, THE HOME SAVINGS BANK will hereafter place money on interest the 10th of EACH month, instead of quarterly.

Dividends will be paid semi-annually, as before, on the third Wednesday of April and October.

Write for "Banking by Mail"

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1869

75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



Dobbs Hats

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NEW YORK

Smart hats for women in exclusive designs

FAVORABLE REPORT
ON EDGE MEASURE

Proposed Law Designed to Promote United States Trade Abroad and Protect Institutions Chartered for Foreign Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conference report on what is commonly known as "the Edge Bill," amending the Federal Reserve Act, with the purpose of facilitating trade with foreign countries, was adopted by the House yesterday, Edmund Platt (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, submitting a report, which was in part as follows:

"During the past summer the question of maintaining our foreign trade export became acute through the break in European exchanges. The English pound sterling, worth in our money at par \$4.865, fell as low as \$4.135 on August 30, and French, Belgian, Italian and German exchange lost a still greater percentage. The effect of this was greatly to increase the price of American goods, already high to purchasers in these countries. It constituted a tremendous brake upon exports, and in like proportion a tremendous inducement toward imports, and nothing but the fact that European factories could not get started sufficiently to produce any considerable surplus of goods has prevented them from flooding our markets."

"With the purpose of aiding in the formation of institutions to be principally engaged in such phases of international or foreign field operations as may be necessary to facilitate the export of goods, wares, etc., a bill was passed as an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act on September 17, 1919. The present bill is designed to protect institutions chartered for foreign business. To prevent institutions from becoming monopolies and from being hampered in competition with foreign banking companies having broad powers, and also to protect investors, some of the safeguards of the national banking act have been adopted."

"A large part of our prosperity as a nation now depends upon foreign trade, upon holding and extending foreign markets for our surplus profits. If our exports should collapse because of the inability of our chief customers to pay in cash, or by the usual terms of drafts and bills in exchange, the consequences would be disastrous to many of our industries. If, on the other hand, the passage of this bill and the amendments to Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act preceding it result in a certain measure of ownership of foreign transportation or industrial agencies, we shall be but reinvesting in Europe the capital which the people of the older countries formerly invested in our railroads and industries at a time when we of the United States needed capital."

JEWS APPRECIATE
MR. WILSON'S HELP

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson has expressed to the Zionist Organization of America his appreciation of the inscription of his name in the "Golden Book" of the Jewish National Fund by the Jews of Lemberg. It was announced here yesterday. President Wilson's name was added to the list because of his declarations in favor of a homeland for the Jews.

Names inscribed in the "Golden Book," limited to those who have rendered some concrete service to the Jewish people, include those of Viscount Allenby and Arthur J. Balfour.

ANTI-RADICALISM CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following his conference called on Monday afternoon on ways to eradicate Bolshevism and other radical movements, Andrew

J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, said yesterday that the conference, which had as one of its aims an interchange of information regarding the activities of the alleged Bolsheviks, had not been very successful in that respect for the reason that the various secret service agencies represented appeared anxious to guard their information. The Mayor said that nothing of alarming nature was brought out regarding radicalism in Boston, and said that later an Americanization committee for the city would be named.

POSTAL AEROPLANE
BREAKS A RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Load-carrying aeroplane records were broken yesterday when a twin-motor De Havilland Four, devised and manufactured for the Post Office Department, covered the distance between the air-mail field at Washington and that at Belmont Park, New York, 218 miles, in one hour and 34 minutes with a load of nearly 30,000 letters weighing 630 pounds. The speed was at the rate of 138 miles per hour. This plane is perhaps the only twin-motor plane built in the United States which not only maintains the altitude under full load with one engine, but actually climbs on one engine. It eliminates the fire hazard by having the engines in the wings and away from the gasoline supplies. The plane will enable the department to salvage several hundred thousands of dollars worth of De Havilland Four war planes and parts, as well as Liberty motors.

MARTENS COUNSEL
OPPOSES SUBPENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Dudley Field Malone as counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet Government representative here, has served notice on Samuel A. Berger, deputy state attorney-general, and others, of a motion requiring them to show cause before Justice Robert F. Wagner, in the state Supreme Court today, why the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities should not be compelled to cancel its subpoena demanding the presence of Mr. Martens before the committee on Thursday. Justice Wagner struck out Mr. Malone's application for a stay of all proceedings by the committee against Mr. Martens, pending a decision.

PAY ON DELIVERY
PROMISED FOR GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The Russian Soviet Government will pay in gold, foreign securities, or raw materials, for United States goods purchased by the Russian Soviet Bureau in this city, according to a message from Maxim Litvinoff, representative of that government, who is in conference with a British representative at Copenhagen. In a cable message from Mr. Litvinoff to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, it was said that all goods contracted for in the United States would be paid for on delivery at prices and terms arranged by the bureau.

COMMISSIONER REMOVED

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Jonathan C. Day was removed by Mayor John F. Hyland yesterday as Commissioner of Public Markets. He said the Mayor had given him no reason. He declared he had told Mr. Hyland he wanted to go before the extraordinary grand jury which has been investigating the city administration to demand inquiry into charges against him.

CHILE SENDING PROFESSOR

BERKELEY, California—Dr. Francisco Arraya, director of the Commercial Institute of Valparaiso and professor of history and geography, will be the first exchange professor from Chile to the University of California, it was announced yesterday.

RULING AGAINST
SALE OF LIQUOR

United States Judges at New Orleans Hold That War Has Not Been Declared at an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Saloons must discontinue the sale of intoxicants at once. This was the ruling yesterday of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in granting a writ of superseas as asked by Henry Mooney, United States district attorney, which terminates an injunction granted last Wednesday by Judge Foster of the United States District Court preventing United States officers from interfering with the sale of intoxicants in New Orleans. Judges Walker and Grubb heard the case. Immediately following this decision, New Orleans saloons discontinued the sale of intoxicants.

The judges held in effect that the war had not officially been declared at an end. The contention of counsel for the saloon men was that President Wilson, in his veto message of the Volstead Act, declared that the army and navy were demobilized. Mr. Mooney held that the President never issued a formal proclamation to this effect. Judge Walker wanted to know if the President was not exercising war-time powers in the present coal shortage situation.

Evans Decision Overruled

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—After selling liquor for three weeks, unmolested by federal authorities, who had been restrained from interference with sales, distillers here closed sales yesterday. This action followed issuance of an order on Monday in the United States Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, Ohio, forbidding sale of liquor in this city by four distillers.

The order from the Cincinnati court, which technically overruled Justice Evans' decision and held that the law was constitutional, does not provide that the local distillers shall be prosecuted for selling liquor since receiving the injunction from Judge Evans, but it was said that should the United States Supreme Court hold the law constitutional these distillers would then be liable to prosecution.

MANITOBA TO ENFORCE
TEMPERANCE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. Thomas Johnson, Attorney-General, has announced that the Manitoba Temperance Act is to be rigidly enforced. A large number of individuals have been under the veil of a loosely worded clause contravening the meaning and purpose of the act, knowingly.

The intention of the Manitoba Temperance Act, indorsed by a referendum of the people of the Province, is to prevent the open sale of and distribution of liquor, and to close the bars where liquor was dispensed. Its purpose was not to close the bars in favor of a class of medical men and veterinarians who could wax rich selling prescriptions at \$2 each. Certain druggists who are the only traders authorized to fill the prescriptions, have made fortunes profiteering in alcoholic liquors. The practice now is, not to go into a barroom and buy whisky openly, but to see a medical man, get a prescription for 40 cents, and then proceed to the corner drug store to get it filled.

That the traffic in prescriptions has become scandalous is now made public by Mr. Johnson's recent statement

that the trouble is due to what might be called medical and veterinarian bootleggers, from whom the medical profession needs protection as well as the public, and whose incomes depend upon the number of liquor prescriptions they write. The Attorney-General will seek to have the act so amended that a man who goes casually into a doctor's office and asks for a prescription is not a patient, and that a doctor can only prescribe lawfully for his bona fide patients. The successful application of this plan would prevent the medical profession from being made one of the chief instruments for defeating the purpose of the Manitoba Temperance Act.

Quite recently many wild rumors were freely circulated about the city, involving the honesty and integrity of the members of the administration department of the Temperance Act. The Attorney-General stated that he personally had made every effort to trace these rumors to their source, and so far had found no justification for any involving the integrity of an officer of the Temperance Act department. Many of the rumors had been planted to bootleggers, and still others to interest hostile prohibitionists. Pines collected from bootleggers in Winnipeg from January to October, 1919, total \$48,000.

It is interesting to note that despite the immense profits made on selling liquor prescriptions by druggists that the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, when it held its annual meeting in Winnipeg recently, went on record as being opposed to dispensing of liquor by retail druggists. The outstanding feature of the report of the committee on the matter was the statement that neither reputable pharmacists nor medical men wished to have anything to do with the handling of the liquor.

ONE-PRICE BASING
POINT IS OPPOSED

Federal Trade Commission Opens Hearing of Application of the Rolled Steel Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings on the application of consumers of rolled steel for abolition of the long-established practice of making a single price basing point at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, opened before the Federal Trade Commission yesterday.

Representatives of the entire steel industry, including producers and distributors, and of allied and dependent industries, chambers of commerce and other parties at interest were present. Some 156 interests have filed statements with the commission, 140 favoring the application and 46 opposing.

Judge John S. Miller of Chicago, Illinois, representing the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, was selected to conduct the case for those favoring the application to abolish the Pittsburgh base system. He said that whether or not it is an agreement to maintain the Pittsburgh price, the system results in "public evil." The continued "harmony" of steel prices, at a high level, he declared, is evidence of an agreement. He cited the Gary dinners in the steel case, saying that the court in that instance held that "the necessary evidence of agreement" was present.

HENRY C. FRICK PASSES AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Henry Clay Frick, one of the pioneers in the American steel industry, passed away at his home here yesterday.

LIBERALS' HOPES
FROM CONFERENCE

Committee of Forty-Eight Aims to Formulate Program by Which People May Get Control by Constitutional Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—When the Committee of Forty-Eight meets in St. Louis, Missouri, December 9 to 12, to adopt a program by which those who are planning to attend the conference believe the government of the United States may be brought back into the hands of the people by constitutional methods and amendments, rather than by any violence or revolution, what some claim to believe to be a new era in American politics will be marked. For the conference in St. Louis will be a definite expression of conviction from the intellectuals of the country as to what can be done under the Constitution of the United States to oust privilege from control of the people's affairs, to substitute the rights of all rather than those of any class, and to oppose both reaction and revolution.

The committee, which is merely a temporary organization preliminary to the conference, represents an effort to organize the liberal thought of the United States and fix its attention on the necessity of registering its convictions at this time, when economic and political unrest prevails throughout the world, and when more radical interests would bring about governmental changes by force rather than by reason.

Power of Voter to Make Changes

The committee believes that the American voter has within his power now the means by which such changes as he needs in government may be brought about in a peaceful manner, if he will only exercise it. The St. Louis conference is evidence of a sincere desire on the part of the liberal intellectuals to arouse public sentiment to the availability of the tools for economic and political reconstruction.

The conference will do two things. It will adopt a program focusing public attention on the wrongs which the liberals believe must be righted before the government can honestly be said to belong to the people; and it will decide what seems the best way of making that program felt in the life of the nation.

A tentative program has been brought toward completion by a committee here. Its planks are founded on the replies to a questionnaire sent out to thousands of those who signed the call for a conference.

These planks urge progressive domestic measures and emphasize the necessity of so altering the American method of handling international affairs that they may be taken out of the hands of the man who happens to be president, and kept always in the light, where the whole people may be familiar with them. The platform also calls for a referendum before a declaration of war.

These planks are only tentative.

They go before a platform committee so constituted that the conference as a whole controls it, thus avoiding "steam roller" methods. And any delegate may propose any resolution or plank he pleases. Any signer of the call may attend the conference and vote.

An interesting feature of the conference is the fact that the committee hopes the delegates will see the wisdom of barring discussion of merely contentious questions which, as Allen McCurdy, executive secretary of the committee, expresses its only ardent passion debate and cannot possibly result in any good, until the whole machinery of international relations is changed. Such questions are those of the recall of United States troops from Russia and Siberia, and British troops from Ireland and India.

"We wish," Mr. McCurdy told a meeting of the New York group, "to keep our attention focused solely on what we can do, and that is, adopt a program. The reactionaries could wish nothing better than to see us adopt resolutions for recalling our troops, or for the freedom of Ireland, etc. Such resolutions, when our method of handling international relations is such as to allow the conditions against which the resolutions protest, can be nothing more than mere words."

Possibility of Alliance

Whether the conference will result in a cooperative alliance with other forward-looking organizations in this country is not known. A resolution in the New York group, which would have proposed to the conference the advisability of cooperation with other organizations of similar aims was defeated. In the discussion the Labor Party of the United States, the Non-partisan League, and the Socialist Party were mentioned.

The committee emphasizes that the conference is not a convention, but the hope is expressed that the program adopted by it and then sent to the states for public discussion may result in a political convention some months later.

Mr. McCurdy and his associates regard the movement as a people's movement, inspired by the vision of a United States in which the people, and not privilege, shall be at the helm. They are prepared for possible opposition from the American Legion, but they are not going to St. Louis to fight anybody. They are going there to let their positive actions in behalf of the whole people speak for themselves. For too long, they say, liberalism has merely talked in this country, while reaction has been acting.

FRENCH ENGINEERS
TO RECEIVE HONOR

NEW YORK, New York—The fortieth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers opened here yesterday. Technical conferences occupied the attention of the delegates of the 31 sections of the society. Sessions will continue through Friday.

Honorary membership will be conferred upon Charles de Freminville, consulting engineer for the great Creusot iron works of France, and Auguste E. E. Rateau, of the Battu & Smoot Company of France.

PRICES FOR SUGAR
TO BE DISCUSSED

Higher Figures Anticipated for Next Year as Result of Conference With Officials—Large Supply Said to Be on Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prices for sugar in 1920 will be discussed today at a conference to be attended by officials of the Department of Justice, the Sugar Equalization Board, refiners and dealers. It is stated officially that the Department of Justice will not fix prices, but will inform the refiners and dealers that it is possible under the Lever Act to prosecute anyone deemed guilty of profiteering, and an informal understanding as to what will constitute profiteering may be reached.

The general policy with regard to sugar for next year will be discussed, including the question of handling the Cuban sugar crop. As the Sugar Equalization Board will cease to function on December 31, unless Congress passes legislation before then prolonging its existence, the government, it is thought, will not try to take over the Cuban crop. Instead, some form of cooperation with refiners, whereby they will undertake to import Cuban sugar and market it at fair prices, probably will be worked out.

There is said to be a large amount of sugar in the United States, but refiners have been able to sell their output to manufacturers at prices agreeable to both without violating the Lever Act, which is aimed specifically to prevent profiteering by dealers, and to protect the public. After the meeting today it is hoped that it will be possible to clarify the sugar situation, and to assure an adequate supply at prices which will be higher than those that prevail now, but deemed fair in comparison with prices obtained for other commodities.

Increase Allowed in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to divert sugar from wholesalers to the consumer, retailers may now charge more than 10½ cents a pound for all but the Cuban product, according to Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator. Brazilian, Louisiana, Java, and beet sugars cost more than Cuban, and have been reserved for wholesalers, since retailers could not charge more than the government's price. The fixed-price schedule was on the Cuban crop alone, and other varieties may be sold for more, provided the dealers can justify their prices. About 20,000 tons of beet sugar is expected here soon.

Free Importation of Sugar

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revision and extension of license restrictions so as to permit free importation of sugar from all countries except those parts of Russia under Bolshevik control has been ordered by the government.

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AMERICAN LEGION COURSE WATCHED

Liberals Object to Alleged Restriction of Free Speech by Local Posts—Danger Is Seen in Compulsory Silence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Liberals in this city are watching closely the tendency among local posts of the American Legion in various parts of the country to say which public speakers shall and which shall not appear in their cities. Those who believe the "privilege of free speech should not be restricted say that in some instances recently the local posts practically usurped the power of the city officials by registering their opposition to certain speakers in such a way that those speakers were forbidden to appear.

This situation has arisen at a time when Socialists in various parts of the country are holding meetings urging amnesty for political prisoners, and this fact, it is said, intensifies the feeling of former soldiers who are determined that what they believe to be loyalty shall be shown by every citizen, at least by public speakers.

A report comes from Bridgeport, Connecticut, that Irwin St. John Tucker, a Socialist, did not speak there on "Political Prisoners in America," because Mayor Clifford and the American Legion objected. Mr. Tucker had previously spoken at New Haven without interference. A Bridgeport paper said that as soon as the Americanization committee of the local post heard that Mr. Tucker intended to visit the city, the committee met to decide upon what action to take in the event he attempted to mount the platform. Other successful attempts to prohibit Socialist speakers from talking are reported from places in New York State.

In Hoboken, New Jersey, an amnesty meeting scheduled for last week is expected to be held later, objection having been withdrawn after a conference between Socialist leaders and city officials, who explained that the legion had misunderstood the purpose of the gathering.

The Hudson Observer of Hoboken says: "With an element ready to pounce on every one who would dare to air his grievance, there must come a period of sullen silence. Behind such silence there is danger, as late events in Russia and other upheaved nations have shown. There is an added cause for alarm in that the suppressing faction may be hoodwinked and used by unscrupulous politicians and others for their own benefit. Under such a state of affairs, ultimately, this would cease to be a land of the free, and oppression would follow oppression. Of course there is a division between free speech and license, but adequate means exist for dealing with the latter."

ARMISTICE DAY'S PLACE IN HISTORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A large and interested audience assembled on Armistice Day to hear speeches in favor of the League of Nations at the Queen's Hall at a citizen meeting organized by the League of Nations Union. This union was founded to promote the formation of a world league of free peoples for securing international justice, mutual defense, and permanent peace, and was reconstituted in 1919 after the establishment of the League of Nations.

Mr. Balfour took the chair at the meeting, and was supported, among others, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz, Lord Robert Cecil, Mme. Vandervelde, and Sir Donald Maclean, M. P. The speakers emphasized the importance of every individual doing his or her part to support the League, and to make it a living reality, and pointed out the danger of allowing matters to slide now that the guns had ceased firing.

Mr. Balfour, some account of whose speech has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, spoke of the need for those who criticized the League of Nations and yet could offer no substitute for it, to throw themselves with all their energy into making the League a great instrument, which would make Armistice Day the greatest day in human history.

Sir Donald Maclean said that the real question they had to settle was how far each one was going to share the responsibility of making this the last war. He considered it was for

Great Britain to take the lead and believed that if the Nation awoke to its responsibilities and recognized its duty of leadership the League of Nations would be a practical, splendid reality.

Mr. Balfour moved a resolution which was seconded by Mme. Vandervelde and carried; pledging the meeting to support the covenant constituting the League; also approving of the

THE ANCIENT SPAN OF NOTRE DAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On September 4, 1919, Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, inaugurated the new Pont de Notre Dame, the building of which has

Pont de Notre Dame, by which name it has been known ever since.

How many of the persons present at the official inauguration of the new Pont de Notre Dame—if one may be allowed to express oneself thus—remembered the history of this bridge, one of the oldest of Paris?

The first beam was laid on May 31, 1413, by Charles VI, in the presence of the Duke of Guienne, the Duke of

house was similar to its neighbor and they were only distinguished from each other by large golden Roman figures painted on a sky-blue background. This is the first attempt of the numbering of houses to be recorded in Paris.

From that time onward, the Pont de Notre Dame became the official entrance into the city of Paris. All triumphant processions which, until

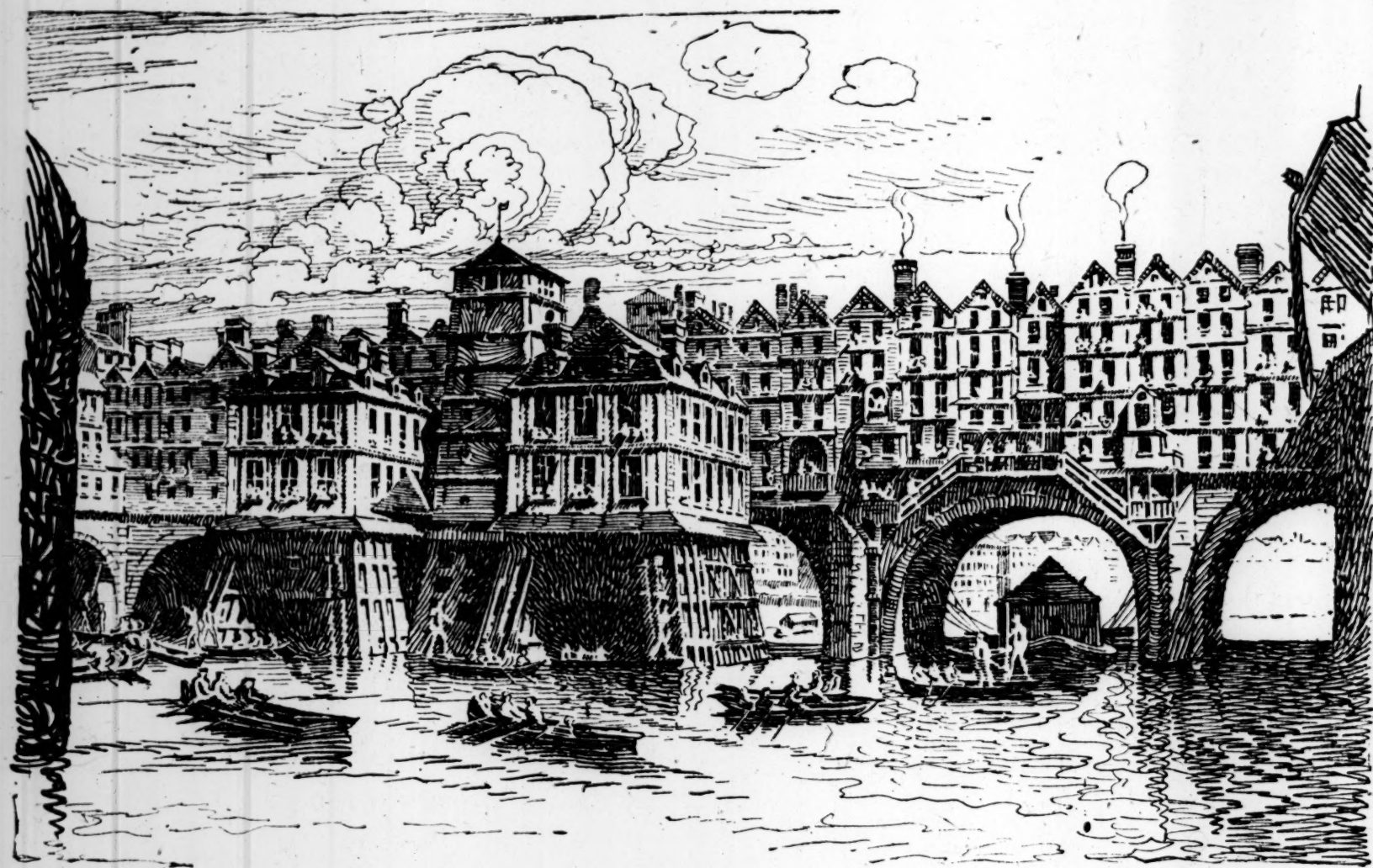
this bridge, heading a stately procession, in order to efface the "outrage" which Calvin's doctrines had inflicted upon God. Five years later the Pont de Notre Dame was magnificently decorated to welcome Charles V to Paris, and ten years later "his Christian Majesty Henri IV made his triumphant entry into the good city of Paris by this bridge."

Many other royal processions did the Pont de Notre Dame witness crossing the Seine. The one preceding the entrance of Charles IX to Paris on the 6th of March, 1572, was followed a fortnight later by the entrance of Elizabeth of Austria. The Duke of Anjou crossed it in his turn, when, abandoning the siege of La Rochelle, he returned to Paris to be crowned King of France. At the end of the sixteenth century the Pont de Notre Dame was the most fashionable "street" of Paris, whilst in 1660 it took a large part in the festivities celebrating the triumphal entry of "Their Majesties Louis XIV, King of France and of Navarre, and Marie Thérèse, his spouse, on the 26th of August." For this last occasion, it was even restored and considerably embellished with caryatids supporting the images of preceding kings; whilst the corner houses were decorated with statues of Louis XIII and Henri IV, of St. Louis and Louis XIV.

From that time onward the Pont de Notre Dame became the fashionable center of Paris. There all the most elegant shops of the city exhibited their tempting wares—there Gersaint, the famous picture dealer, asked Watteau, the exquisite poet-painter of the eighteenth century, to paint his signboard, which is to be seen today in the Museum of Berlin.

And then one day it was suddenly decided that the picturesque houses on the Notre Dame bridge considerably spoiled the incomparable vista of the Seine, and the old brick and stone houses from which Madame de Sévigné saw the Brinvilliers pass on her way to the sinister Place de Grève, where tortures awaited her, were demolished in 1786.

With them the Bridge of Notre Dame lost its charm and prestige. In 1853, as it was noticed that it was not on a level with the new Rue Saint-Martin, it was rebuilt on its old foundations. But many winter floods spoke of the impotence of the Seine. As said before, two arches of the four have been sacrificed, and the famous old bridge—which has been successively of wood and of stone—is now of steel, and it allows the swift-flowing current to pursue its way unhindered.



Pont de Notre Dame, old Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

general objects and aims of the League of Nations Union while declaring its willingness to support a national union to strengthen the League of Nations as established and provide the machinery for the abolition of war and for bringing about democratic control over international relationships.

In seconding the resolution, Mme. Vandervelde urged the necessity for all women to realize that they must play an important part in helping to keep the world peace. Women, she said, more than any others had cause to hate war and to love and work for peace, as all who had seen the unhappy streams of refugees passing through Belgium during the German invasion would have cause to remember.

PROFITEERING CHARGE IN THE MILK TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The chairman of the United Dairies, Ltd., Reginald Butler, of Devises, at the annual meeting of shareholders held at the Connaught Rooms recently, defended the milk distributors from charges of profiteering. The winter milk prices, he said, received very severe criticism from both the press and public, and, as usual, the middleman came in for the blame. Three of the subsidiary companies of the United Dairies were considerable wholesale distributors, and without fear of contradiction, he could assure the consumer that distribution last winter had been conducted at a loss, and conditions showed no signs of improvement for this winter.

Instead of receiving an average of 5d. a gallon for distribution, as had been represented, they actually received only 1 1/4d. a gallon, the other 3 1/4d. being absorbed before they commenced distributing. They provided all the churns to bring the milk to London at an admitted cost of 1/4d. a gallon, and they paid the railway freight to London, which averaged at least 1 1/4d. a gallon. Seventy-five per cent of the milk received in London passed through factories, a system which, should it become permanently established, would not only cost the country many millions sterling per annum, but would have the effect of delaying and deteriorating the milk.

They could not handle milk, Mr. Butler added, without a loss of 2 per cent, which, over the seven winter months, meant a loss of 3 1/4d. a gallon. Then there was the real distribution cost, made up of labor, cartage, rent, and rates, etc., and they were allowed out of 1s. a quart charged for milk only the sum of one-third of a penny per quart.

lasted no less than nine years. A single metallic archway, 60 meters in length, has been substituted for its former stone center; it is said that thanks to the intervention of Mr. Réval, the architect-engineer to whom Paris already owes the Pont Alexandre III and the transformation of the old Pont de Notre Dame, fluvial transport will be greatly increased in Paris, and the dangers of floods considerably lessened. One cannot help feeling a pang of regret, however, at seeing modernisms meddle so disrespectfully with tradition.

The old bridges of Paris which have spanned the gray-flowing waters of the lazy Seine for so many centuries are threatened one by one by the insidious destructive and transforming evolution. And gradually, as one modification follows the other, the banks of the Seine are assuming the aspect of wharves, which will gradually form the great port of Paris.

The Pont de Notre Dame deserves to retain our attention, as it is one of the most characteristic bridges of Paris. In the time of the Gauls, of the Romans, and Merovingians, all communication with the southern road going to Orleans, and the northern road leading to Saint-Denis, was made in a straight line by the Petit Pont, the streets of Marché-Palu, the Jewry, and the Lanterne, and by the Grand Pont, which is now replaced by the Pont de Notre Dame.

In those days, the two above-mentioned bridges consisted of large wooden beams supported by sturdy pilings, disposed to resist the swift-flowing current so that no boat either ascending or descending the Seine could pass under the small or big bridge. All cargoes were transferred at a considerable expense of time and labor.

In the Ninth Century

In 861 the Normans descended the Seine and proceeded to destroy all impediments to their progress. The Grand Pont was ruthlessly destroyed; Charles the Bald rebuilt it, however, after the Normans' retreat, and it was called the Pont de la Planche Mitray, after the plank (planche) thrown across the bay or bog which the Seine then formed at the entrance of the Rue St. Martin. In 1413 it was called

Burgundy, and the Duke of Burgundy. But before long the Pont de Notre Dame counted more than 60 houses on its arches, 30 on each side of the roadway. And the beauty of these buildings was such that a chronicler of the time declares it to have been one of the finest architectural works of France. The houses were all of wood; many were delicately carved by master sculptors and painted in diverse colors, while their stained-glass windows were set in the ogive-shaped frames, like so many precious stones, in which the shafts of the inimitable sunsets of Paris infused an almost translucent light.

On October 23, 1498, as "patrons" and "companions" of the shoemaker's profession were grouping around their banners to celebrate their patron, St. Crépin, the news spread throughout the city that the bridge of Notre Dame was sinking! A distraught carpenter had awakened the prévôt, Léon Papillon, announcing that the bridge was threatening ruin. At 9 o'clock the bridge suddenly crashed into the river, carrying with it several of its inhabitants, who had not had time to flee; all the shops situated on the bridge were thus submerged, and Tréperel, the editor of the celebrated "Avocat Patelin," and Antoine Verhard, calligrapher and print colorer, editor of the Decameron, were ruined in the disaster. The Parliament was called together by its president, Pierre Cohard, and condemned the prévôt and eschevins to be deprived of their functions and dispossessed of their precious velvet-lined robes, as it was proved that they had made a personal use of the sums granted them for the repairs of the bridge.

Rebuilt by People

The Pont de Notre Dame was rebuilt with the fines and duties which were levied on the four-footed cattle which entered the city. The work was directed by Jehan de Felin and a Veronese Dominican called Fra Giovanni Jaccondo, whom Charles VIII had brought back from Italy and who had already built the Petit Pont.

The new Pont de Notre Dame was inaugurated in 1512. It was surmounted by 68 brick and stone houses, which were each composed of a shop, two stories and a gabled roof. Each

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| Women's Fine Silk Hosiery (with hand embroidered clox. All Silk tops. Black or White. | Pair 3.76 | Women's Thread Silk Hosiery of excellent quality and heavy weight. Black or White. | Pair 3.25 |
| Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with hand embroidered clox and Lisle tops and soles. Black only. | Pair 2.95 | Women's Glove Silk Hosiery with novel All-Over Lace design. Black only. | Pair 3.95 |

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| Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with tape border. | doz., 12.00 |
| Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with tape border, hand turned hems. | doz., 15.00 and 18.00 |
| Men's Dress Handkerchiefs—very sheer—1-inch hems. | doz., 6.00 |
| Men's corded edge Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial. | doz., 3.00 |
| Women's sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, 1-16 or 1/4-inch hems. | doz., 3.75 |
| Women's sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with tape border. | doz., 4.85 |
| Women's sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, hand hemmed. | doz., 6.00 |
| Women's hand-embroidered scalloped Handkerchiefs. | doz., 6.00 |
| Women's hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs. | 6 in box, 1.50, 3.00, 4.50 |
| Women's dainty Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs. | 3 or 6 in box, 1.00, 1.50 and 3.00 |



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Handsome full length garments from far Japan with heavy silk cord girdles and silk hand embroidery. Colors—black, purple, red, rose, copen and navy blue.

\$8.75, \$10 to \$39.50

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS SEEK COOPERATION

Plan Will Be Presented to All Employers of Union Men for Cost-Finding System to Bring Improved Conditions in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The International Photo-Engravers Union of North America has taken an unusual and advanced step with regard to its relations to the employers in the trade, perhaps novel in the history of American trades unionism. It is summed up in the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Matthew Woll, president of the union, also a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and for a good share of the year editor of its official organ, The American Federationist. Said Mr. Woll:

"In order that the public may be assured that photo-engraving prices are not exorbitant, and at the same time to prevent the impractical employer—who in this trade especially is the middleman—and his salesmen particularly, from selling the service at a price which will practically force down the wages of the men, or prevent them from obtaining such improvements as may be necessary, the International Photo-Engravers Union has had prepared by Perley Morse & Co., an accounting and cost-finding system, so that employers will know their cost of producing engravings. On the other hand, we will require them monthly to give us a summarized statement of those cost records and the prices they have charged, which will enable us to determine whether they have charged the public too much, or are conducting their business on a basis which will be detrimental to the craft.

Maximum Production Urged

"While we have taken that step to participate in the management of business," continued Mr. Woll, "we also realize it is essential to have each individual produce to a maximum, reduce waste to a minimum and lessen the non-productive hours. To this end we have devised a system of checking up on our side. Whenever we find the employee can be made more efficient we propose to do so."

The appointment of an expert to devise a "just and adequate cost-finding and accounting system" was urged on the annual convention of the Photo-Engravers Union a year ago by Mr. Woll, and his recommendation was approved. The New York firm of accountants was engaged last winter. At the convention of the union in St. Louis which adjourned last week, Mr. Woll presented the system of "cost keeping for the photo-engraving industry" which the accountants had worked out. It was endorsed. The union will now present the system and its proposals to representatives of the employers in a conference with officials of the American Photo-Engravers Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 12 and 13.

Cost of Production Basis

Photo-engraving is unlike many lines of unionized labor activity, Mr. Woll pointed out. "Our trade," he said, "is really one of service. Engravings were sold on an inch basis. This was a false standard. As an establishment grew larger, profits increased and smaller establishments were being undersold. The proper thing to do was to find cost of production on each job, and then build up a basic scale on cost of production. "Wages constitute 60 per cent of the elements entering into the cost of production of photo-engravings. The cost varies as the labor. As photo-engravers, we are naturally interested in the price that photo-engravings are sold at, that it be not too high nor too low, for either will harm the industry."

"Many employers do not know what it costs to produce an engraving, so we engaged expert accountants to work out a system. To repeat somewhat. We aim through this to determine cost of production, including overhead charges, and to check up materials so as to reduce waste to the lowest minimum. We in turn will demand of the employer every month

a general cost report for his particular plant, its relation to prevailing prices, and other information that may be helpful.

"In addition, our members will keep a record of their daily work, and our local unions will keep records, so we of our own accord may check up the productivity of our members.

Waste to Be Diminished

"Our idea is to increase production and diminish waste. If we find the management at fault, we will take it up with the management; if we find a man to be wrong, we will try to help him overcome his deficiencies.

"While interested in promoting production and efficiency, we are also interested in developing a higher grade of craftsmanship. We intend to improve the quality of engravings, and it is our desire and our purpose to make engravings of such a quality as will make our Nation preeminent.

Many firms buy engravings simply because they are cheap. We plan to call the attention of the buyer of engravings to the fallacy of buying cheap engravings with poor printing results, and to the value of good engravings with proper illustrative results. Whenever a printer tells his customer the engravings are poor, we intend to demonstrate to the buyer of the engravings that the engraving is good and the printing is poor, or, if the engraving is poor, to take it up with the firm that produced it for the purpose of seeing that good work is done."

SOLDIERS ADVISED TO DISOBEY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Counseling United States soldiers, if ordered into the coal districts, to refuse to obey their superiors, Victor L. Berger, Socialist, once denied a seat in the House of Representatives, opened his city campaign for reelection in the fifth Wisconsin district on Sunday night, speaking at the Auditorium. The audience, which showed itself fully in accord with Berger, had plenty of cheers for Soviet Russia, but none for the United States. Berger was escorted to the platform by about 50 men in khaki, Socialists.

Mr. Berger had spoken previously to farmers of Milwaukee County, and at one of these meetings he made his address in German. His platform contains about the same ideas that he expounded during the war, except that he has added to them his opposition to intervention in Mexico.

INQUIRY ON SHOES AND LEATHER ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Attorney-General of the United States has been asked by the Fulton County Fair-Price Committee to investigate manufacturers, tanners, and importers of shoes and leather to determine whether the great increases in prices since 1914 are justifiable. The committee has fixed a maximum profit of 35 per cent on all shoes sold by Atlanta merchants costing \$10 or less per pair. W. S. Byck, Atlanta dealer and director in the National Shoe Dealers Association, charged that the government was partly responsible for prevailing high prices of shoes. The government, he said, placed an embargo on leather, fixed \$12 as the maximum price on shoes, later removing the embargo without changing the price. He said this enabled other countries, notably England, to have an advantage of the world's markets, so that today United States manufacturers have to pay England a commission on most of the leather they procure.

TWO RADICALS CALLED FOR DEPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Harry Weinberger, their counsel, yesterday received from John W. Abercrombie, Acting Secretary of Labor, a demand that Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman be produced at Ellis Island on Friday noon for deportation to Russia. Mr. Weinberger asked to be given until Monday so that habeas corpus proceedings might not be prevented by week-end court recesses.

TEACHERS' APPEAL WINNING SUPPORT

Boston Public School Instructors Say That More Than 12,000 Taxpayers Have Subscribed to Their Plea for More Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—More than 12,000 Boston taxpayers already have subscribed to the plea of the Boston public school teachers for a \$600 increase in salary, according to information issued by the salary campaign committee, which is making its appeal for support on the broad ground of economic necessity and the importance of raising the standards of the profession to a point where the future of education may not be imperiled.

"When an assistant superintendent of schools," says the committee, "states bluntly that he cannot advise young men and women to enter the service at the present salaries, it is time that the community inquires into a condition fraught with evil for itself and its children."

In commenting on the progress of the campaign, the committee says that the situation in the Massachusetts Legislature, which has admitted the teachers' petition and bill to provide the funds of the proposed advance in salaries, is favorable. "We are gaining friends and supporters of our cause," says the committee. "If each teacher will do something, nothing can prevent complete success."

"Income \$13.80, outgo \$17.65," is the way the committee calls public attention to the immediate prospect for those who are either entering or thinking of entering the service of the schools in Boston. Figures are presented showing that the salary of the new teacher is \$696 a year or \$13.80 a week. Board and room takes \$10.50 of this and the most economical program will readily take up the remainder, they say. Altogether a weekly expense of \$17.65 is shown as the minimum at which she can get along.

"This leaves a deficit of \$4.85," says the committee. "We defy anyone to live on less. No account is taken of amusements, books, periodicals, and a dozen other things which a normal girl needs and should have. The conclusion naturally follows that it cannot be done. No girl can live on the wage offered at the beginning, nor on the second year wage, nor on the third, nor on the fourth. The alternative is that the girl who wishes to teach in Boston must be self-supporting in other ways, or have a family that will contribute to the cause or have some money put away which she can draw on for at least five years. We submit that this is not a good sporting proposition and feel certain that the fair-play loving people of Boston will take steps to right the wrong that is being committed in their midst."

LABOR ORGANIZERS BARRED AT LANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, and Aguilar Barquero, Provisional President of Costa Rica, prevented them from landing at Colon and Port Limon, is claimed by C. Howard Severs, assistant to the president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Workers, and Anthony Stair, general organizer for that union, who have just returned here. They assert they were prevented from landing in the Canal Zone and Costa Rica because they were Labor organizers, who, it was thought, might create dissatisfaction among the Negro workers. They say they intend to make protest.

SOCIALISM AND THE LABOR PARTY

Former National Secretary of the Socialist Party Points Out Where the Two Organizations Are in Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Summing up in regard to the Labor Party movement as it now stands and the Socialist Party, Adolph Germer, former national secretary of the Socialist Party, said that fundamentally the difference between the Labor Party and the Socialist Party was that the former concerned itself chiefly with reform, while the Socialist Party was concerned mainly with the transformation from privately owned industry to commonly owned. Of course, he said, realizing that this transformation will not come about immediately, the Socialist Party will do all in its organized power to improve the material conditions of the working class, always keeping in view the ultimate aim, the social revolution.

Concluding his comparison of planks in the platform of the Labor Party of Illinois with Socialist Party doctrine, Mr. Germer ran over other planks with comment appended as follows:

"Abolition of private employment, detective and strike-breaking agencies, and the extension of federal and state employment services to make them agencies for finding jobs for workers, instead of merely finding workers for jobs, and to prevent them from placing workers in positions that do not pay a living wage."

"Good."

"Abolition of the state Senate."

"The Socialist Party believes in dual representation—geographical and at the same time by election by industries so that the workers will have representation as workers in the law-making bodies of the country."

"Abolition of the power of judges to issue and enforce injunctions to de-

PROGRAM FOR CHILD WELFARE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—That every child is entitled to a home in a family rather than in an institution and the enactment of legislation for the protection of children in this way were two of the points urged by Miss Marjorie Shuler, in speaking for the child welfare committee of the League for Women Voters, in a recent address in San Francisco.

"One thing in which the child welfare committee of the League of Women Voters is much interested," Miss Shuler said, "is the federal Child Labor Law which is now before the United States Supreme Court. If this law is declared unconstitutional, the best thought of the country must go into the framing of a law which shall be called constitutional; and if the present law is declared to be constitutional then it must be enforced for the benefit of the children of the cotton fields of the South and those of the beet sugar fields of the North."

The speaker also called attention to the necessity of understanding and carrying out the broader phases of the child welfare work, and laid down various non-controversial lines along which a broad and constructive program might be carried out.

EUROPEAN FINANCE COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Bankers Association has announced the appointment of the National Committee on European Finance as an outcome of the international trade conference held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in October last. Its membership includes representatives of financial, industrial, and other national interests, and its object is to formulate plans for Europe's credit needs.

It has been reported that because of the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Peace and the delay of official action on a plan to establish foreign credits, a movement is on foot to arrange private individual credits. It has also been proposed in certain local financial circles that the War Finance Corporation be authorized to assume part of the risk of foreign credits.

"FAIR PRICE" OF FLOUR RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Federal Fair Price Committee for this State has increased the "fair price" of wheat flour to \$17.25 a barrel or \$2.15 a sack. It is hoped that the lifting of the embargo on shipments from Canada will relieve the situation on December 15.

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CITY TAKES STAND FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The Worcester City Council, by unanimous vote of both branches, has decided in favor of continuing daylight saving next year, and has accepted a recommendation by the committee on legislative affairs that all clocks, except those of the courts and the railroads, be set ahead one hour on the morning of April 25, 1920. The Worcester plan would continue daylight saving until September 26, 1920.

This city is, therefore, one of the first in Massachusetts to go on record in favor of the reform measure repealed recently by Congress.

William T. Mitchell, a member of the board of aldermen, has been one of the chief local proponents of the measure. A telegram read at the council meeting from William J. Carver, of the national organization for daylight saving, said that Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, would without doubt adopt a similar ordinance on Thursday evening. Alderman Mitchell announced that Marlboro, Massachusetts, was awaiting Worcester's action on the matter, and that other cities and towns are considering the advisability of adopting daylight saving measures. The initiative of Worcester, it was thought, might stimulate state legislation on the subject.

DISCOUNT ON CANADIAN SILVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LUBEC, Maine.—The recent announcement by local banking houses that Canadian silver, which hitherto has been accepted at its face value, would be taken hereafter only at a discount of 6 per cent has caused complications among the merchants of this section. Canadian bills have been subject to a discount for a long time, but no thought was given to the silver that has passed so freely along the Canadian border for so many years past. The American Can Company uses it interchangeably in paying its crew and so do the fish packing houses and factories. The probability is that, as Lubec and Eastport are so close to Canada and do a large daily business with the island people, the discount will not be enforced in the case of silver.

EMPIRE DAY FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual meeting of the Empire Day Festival Committee was held on Monday at the Hotel Bellevue, where officers were chosen for the 1920 festival, as follows: President, Arthur Brown of Brockton, Massachusetts; vice-presidents, John F. Masters, Thomas M. Campbell, Mrs. John G. Kirwan; treasurer, W. A. Heaman; corresponding secretary, S. A. Stoddard; recording secretary, Samuel May Jr.; board of management, W. M. Bowers, C. T. Sutton, C. F. Wells, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Mrs. R. J. Atkinson, Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. M. Tucker, M. J. Thompson. Delegates from the Order of Sons of St. George, the American British Federation, and other British and Canadian societies were present.

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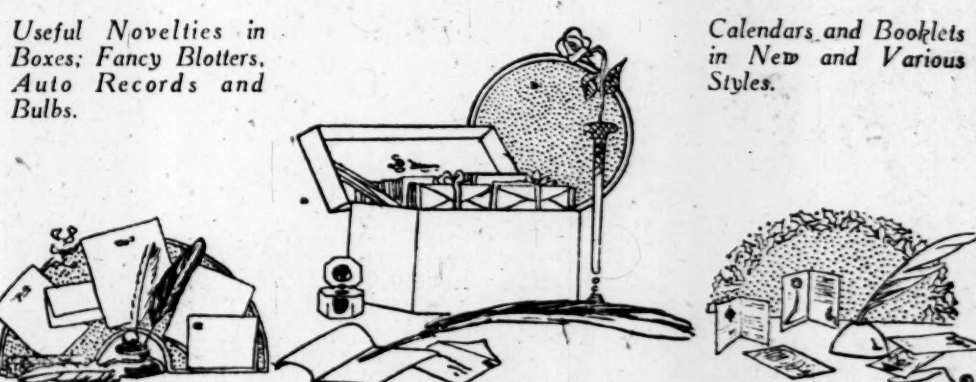
BETTER writing began in court circles in the time of Edward I. Whether in Latin, in French or in English, from parchment to vellum, correspondence has expressed individuality. From preserved letters the spirit of a people can be interpreted. Too much attention cannot be given to the details of a correspondence; the materials used are no less expressive than the message contained.

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TEMPORARY MOB RULE IN AUSTRALIA

Darwin, Port and Seat of Government of Northern Territory, Departs Three Chief Officials Following Grave Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—As the result of a bloodless "revolution" in Darwin, the port and seat of government of the Northern Territory of Australia, the three chief government officials have been practically deported by the citizens, the cruiser Brisbane has been dispatched to the scene by the federal government, and a force of 30 mounted constables is being hurriedly formed for service in the Northern Territory. The gateway of the vast empty north of Australia has not moved easily on its hinges for some years, and the régime of Dr. Gilruth, the administrator, caused bitter discontent. Dr. Gilruth had great powers and the distance of the Territory from Melbourne made ministerial supervision difficult. At the end of 1918 discontent culminated in temporary mob rule, a portion of Government House being wrecked, and the administrator threatened. A warship reached Darwin, and later, Dr. Gilruth left on an extended holiday.

Demand for Proper Representation

The government at Melbourne then established an advisory council in the Northern Territory with representatives of the government and of the Labor Party. A director, H. E. Carey, was placed in charge of the Territory. These changes, however, did not pacify Darwin. Coupled with accusations against members of the government administration in the Territory, there was the demand for proper representation. The cry "No taxation without representation" became popular, and the Mayor of Darwin and others refused to pay income tax until such representation was granted.

Although for a time the advisory council seemed likely to appease the discontented, the comparatively small representation of Labor on the Council and the cry of meat works' influence soon made the position as bad as before. It is interesting to note that a prominent feature in connection with the turbulence in Darwin has been the fact of the existence of Vestey Bros., huge meat works, whose capital is stated at about £1,000,000.

The agitation came to a head in October of this year at a meeting of the advisory council when one of the Labor representatives is said to have read a letter supposed to have been sent by Mr. Carey to Dr. Gilruth. This letter was afterward read in the federal Senate, Melbourne, by Senator Ferricks of Queensland, and caused a stir. In submitting this letter and other matter to the Senate, Senator Ferricks said that grave and serious charges were made, and that the people of the Territory would not submit for another day to what he termed the undemocratic and corrupt methods in vogue.

Officials Leave Territory

The three government officials who have now left the territory are Mr. Carey, the director, Judge Bevan, and H. J. Evans, the government secretary. Mr. Carey was formerly government secretary at Darwin and prior to his appointment was connected with Vestey Bros., meat works. Judge Bevan is the son of the Rev. Dr. Bevan, formerly of Melbourne.

The Mayor, the branch secretary of the Australian Workers Union, the president of the Industrial Council, and two other citizens—appointed a deputation by a public meeting—presented to the three officials a demand that they leave the Territory by the next steamer. Mr. Nelson, a member of the advisory council and of the deputation, declared that Mr. Carey could take it officially "that refusal to resign would precipitate one of the biggest revolutions Australia has ever seen, and that only by a firm hand those who control the industrial mind are holding it back."

The three officials said that they were prepared to resign and leave the Territory if violence was inevitable in the event of their refusal. Incidentally, a member of the deputation stated that after the "revelations" made at the last meeting of the advisory council

the citizens considered that it would be criminal to allow the director to remain.

Violence Averted

P. McMahon Glynn, Federal Minister for Home and Territories, received a telegram from the director describing what had happened. He immediately instructed the officials not to leave the Territory in the circumstances.

When the Minister's decision became known in Darwin another deputation, consisting of the same representatives, waited on the three officials, and the Mayor said: "On Tuesday I asked what the position would be if a gunboat were sent. I put that question to see if you were prepared to hang on to your positions if there were sufficient force sent to keep you in them. You replied by stating that in the circumstances you would leave the Territory by the first boat, after extracting a promise that the safety of yourselves, your wives, and personal effects would be guaranteed. Two of you were eyewitnesses at the demonstration against Dr. Gilruth on December 17. You all know how narrowly extreme violence was averted. You must bear in mind that at that time the hotels were closed and every one was strictly sober. Probably owing to that, extreme force was not entered upon, and you know the expense the government was subsequently put to, and Dr. Gilruth's subsequent departure on the Encounter."

Camouflage Palliatives

"I think that one is safe in saying the people are more incensed now than they were then, because the people have been fooled and intrigued against and been given only camouflage palliatives in the supposed advisory council. I can assure you that the people are much more embittered now than they were in December last. You should adhere to your promise to leave by the first boat. I put that to you as Mayor of the town and in the interests of the peace of the town and of the people."

Mr. Evans, the Government Secretary, asked why the motion included his name, as he was not aware of any action of his that was likely to have incurred the displeasure of the residents. In reply, it was stated that the deputation was there to insure the departure of the officials, not to explain what was the sentiment of the mass meeting.

As a result of the deputation, Messrs. Carey and Evans and Judge Bevan went on board the steamer Bamba and it left for Fremantle, West Australia.

At a meeting of the Industrial Council of the Northern Territory it was decided to inform the Minister for Home and Territories that the Council's two Labor representatives had been withdrawn from the advisory council and that the people would not be satisfied with anything short of a provincial council, elected upon adult suffrage.

In the absence of the three officials, Police Inspector Waters took charge. There was no further disturbance of any kind.

Mr. Hughes' Attitude

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, said that the reported acquiescence of the officials in the demands of the mob was the serious aspect of the affair. They should have held out, of course, for the exercise of their executive functions, until they were actually physically overpowered.

A message from the director to the Minister, Mr. Glynn, however, explained that a mass meeting had decided to put the officials on the steamer, and in order to avoid personal violence they had agreed to wait on board.

Replying to questions in the House of Representatives, Mr. Glynn said that the necessary steps had been taken to restore executive government in Darwin. There had been serious interference with the administration, both official and judicial. In a country like Australia, where the most democratic forms of government had been established, it was the duty of all to

assist in the preservation of order and to seek the redress of any grievances by constitutional methods. The question of giving representation to the Territory had already been considered by the Ministry and by the newly formed advisory council. His attention had been called to the statements made in the Senate by Senator Ferricks, and he was considering them.

In the Senate, following the reading of letters by Senator Ferricks, Senator Russell, a member of the Ministry, said that the charges which had been made were indeed serious, and he and the government realized the gravity of the position in the Territory. The statements, however, were ex parte and judgment ought to be suspended.

The federal government will probably institute an immediate inquiry into the causes of the trouble in Darwin, and into the allegations made in the advisory council and through Senator Ferricks.

The Northern Territory, with its tropical climate and vast empty lands represents Australia's greatest problem, and possibly its danger point, especially as it is so close, comparatively to the Marshalls and Carolines of which Japan is now the occupant.

The establishment of the meat works has probably added 1000 men to the population of Darwin, but at the same time this increase in numbers has introduced a section of One Big Union men and extremists. This element finds the lack of adequate representation, the blundering government, the experimental station and other features which have in the past seemed inseparable from the Northern Territory, excellent powder and shot.

Territory's Debt

On January 1, 1911, the Northern Territory was transferred from the State of South Australia to the Commonwealth, with a liability of nearly \$4,000,000. In 3½ years' federal administration, the debt has grown to \$6,806,209, and the white population has risen from 2100 to approximately 3000. In the early days of federal administration settlers were not allowed to acquire the freehold of land in the Territory, and the substitution of leasehold for the usual freehold tenure has not encouraged settlement.

An unusual phase in connection with the administration of Darwin has been control by the Commonwealth Government of the importation, manufacture, and sale of liquor in the Territory. A supervisor appointed by the government has charge of the hotels in Darwin and in Pine Creek. Government control and virtual ownership has not been as satisfactory as some of its advocates expected, and on one occasion the high price of liquor led to a boycott of the government hotels.

The Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, with a coast line of more than 1000 miles. Indented by bays and inlets, and intersected by numerous rivers, many of them navigable for considerable distances. This great stretch of coast line offers a wonderful opportunity for submarine warfare, and aerial warfare, and the possibilities of secret enemy bases in war time is clearly recognized by those entrusted with the defense of the Commonwealth.

Australia is facing a problem the solution of which has been left untouched by the various experiments under different governments. With a "colored" population the Northern Territory, especially the portions along the coast, might easily become a magnificent wealth-producing semi-continent. On the one hand it offers probably unparalleled opportunities for cotton-growing, and on the other immense herds and flocks could be maintained; moreover, the mineral wealth of the Territory has hardly been scratched. While recognizing these facts, the Commonwealth Government sees equally clearly that the admission of Asiatics to its empty north must mean the end of a white Australia, and, possibly, make inevitable a conflict between north and south. No one has found the answer to the question: Is it possible to maintain a vacuum of half a million square miles?

WORK OF Y. W. C. A. EXTENDING IN EGYPT

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Cairo

CARLO, Egypt—The work of the Y. W. C. A. in Egypt has been considerably extended during the last few years. In Cairo, Connaught House is a well-known center of activity and consists of a clubroom, dining-room, reception rooms and a hostel for women workers. The last, which has been considerably enlarged lately, has been a special boon during the war to women workers, while so many women clerks have been employed by the military authorities. Soaring prices made the ordinary boarding house out of the question for modest purses; the Y. W. C. A. has therefore met this need as also that of an ideal environment.

Earlier in the present year a commission, with the sanction of the military authorities and with the cooperation of the various foreign consulates, made inquiry into the condition of women workers in Cairo and Alexandria. It was by no means an exhaustive inquiry, but was confined chiefly to the shops and factories run on European lines; nevertheless it revealed such an unsatisfactory state of affairs as to make the need for legal regulations very urgent. The Factory Act system is but in its infancy as yet in Egypt, and it will probably be some time before the conditions of shop assistants reach those of Europe or the United States. Nevertheless, private persuasion has already done something in the way of obtaining some ordinary conveniences to say nothing of comforts which were found to be entirely lacking in all but a very few establishments.

Most of the shop assistants in the large department stores are Levantines and live as a rule with their parents; a certain proportion of these young women have, however, to fend for themselves. To meet such cases the Y. W. C. A. in Cairo has recently opened a hostel in close proximity to Connaught House, where bedrooms and plain food may be obtained at prices commensurate with the low salaries these girls obtain. Here the question arises as to whether the association, in catering at special prices for shop girls, is not enabling the merchants of Cairo to continue sweating their women employees. This, the hostel management has met by fixing the figure for board in accordance with the means of the higher rather than the lower paid of these more or less underpaid workers.

In Alexandria where the conditions of women workers are equally bad, the Y. W. C. A. has opened a club for shopgirls and is now endeavoring to raise funds for its enlargement. The

headquarters of the association in Alexandria is at Victoria House, an institution originally built by money given by British residents in the town for governesses and nurses engaged in daily work or needing a quiet holiday home. At the beginning of the war the Y. W. C. A. took over the building on lease from the trustees, and it has proved a most useful center and hostel for young women engaged in war and other work. The club above referred to is a separate institution in the busy part of the town, and under the name "Pioneer Club" has already proved very attractive to the Levantine shopgirls. Classes in English, music, and singing are held, while informal talks and lectures are given on interesting and helpful subjects. It is hoped by and by to add sleeping rooms and a restaurant to its usefulness, since few of the places of business provide any room where employees, living at some distance from their work, can enjoy their lunch or have any relaxation during the closing hours from 12:30 to 3 p. m.

LOYALTY OF FRANCE AND BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—President Poincaré made indirect reference to the proposed Channel tunnel during his visit to London, when, at St. James's Palace, he received a number of deputations. Replying to an address presented by Lord Downham, who headed a deputation from the London County Council, he expressed the hope that, the war being now over, they would quickly return to their former activities and multiply their meetings and interchanges. They were desirous that "religion" they should be able to choose indifferently between the methods of traveling between France and England—whether by an undersea route, by steamer, or by aeroplane.

A deputation, 100 strong, from the French colony in London, was headed by Mr. A. Duché, president of the French Chamber of Commerce, who said that throughout the war France and the British Empire had stood loyally together. Success had crowned their efforts, and today they held their future in their hands. They had the power to make it a brilliant future. The universal brotherhood of men had not yet been achieved, but the day of splendid isolation was gone. For the nations of today, therefore, there was no other alternative but to choose their friends and, having done so, resolutely and frankly to establish the foundations of their future upon such friendships. A loyal entente between Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, he added, meant assured security and prosperity for these four allies of the great war.

BRITISH TO RECEIVE GERMAN DYESTUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade desire to notify consumers of dyestuffs that the first instalment of colors which are being obtained from Germany under the reparations clauses in the Peace Treaty will shortly be received and will be followed at intervals by further quantities.

It is proposed that distribution should be effected as soon as possible after the arrival of each consignment. For the purpose of making this distribution the information already supplied by the Color Users Association and the National Federation of Paint, Color, and Varnish Manufacturers as to the probable requirements of their members for dyestuffs during the next six months, will be utilized as a basis.

In order that this information may be extended so as to cover the whole of the requirements of the color using industry of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that any actual consumer of color who is not a member of the Color Users Association or the National Federation of Paint, Color, and Varnish Manufacturers, and consequently has not submitted any return to either of those bodies, should immediately forward to the Board of Trade, Industries and Commerce, a statement of his requirements on the following points, namely: (a) The quantity of each particular brand of dyestuff estimated to be required during the next six months and which is not likely to be available in sufficient quantity from either British, allied, or neutral sources of supply. (b) The approximate consumption during the year 1913 of each of these colors.

As it is probable that the quantities which will become available under these arrangements will not be ade-

quate to meet the whole of the requirements of consumers, the Trade and Licensing Sub-committee will be prepared to consider applications from actual consumers for additional quantities not coming under the reparations arrangements, it being understood that any permission granted for the import of such additional quantities will be on condition that any arrangements for the purchase and import will be made by the Central Importing Agency in accordance with the notice in the Board of Trade Journal of June 26, 1919.

CONTROL OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In reply to a question on the control of the railway systems in Great Britain, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the National Union of Railwaymen had put forward a proposal which the Prime Minister described in reply as involving nationalization and joint management and which, therefore, was impossible during the two years of government control provided for in the Ministry of Transport Bill. The government had, however, decided that it was necessary to have a railway committee to take the place of the present executive committee, for the purpose of giving advice to the government on matters affecting the interests of the railway and State in relation to the railways, and the government would be glad to see one or two railway workers appointed members of this committee.

TRANSPORT SERVICE IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An Irish branch of the Ministry of Transport has now been established under the control of H. G. Burgess, whose official title is Director-General of Transport for Ireland. Mr. Burgess has had 40 years' service with the London and North Western Railway, and for half of that period has been general manager for Ireland.



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—exists to some extent in possession. There is a different feeling toward Mr. Pickwick (in the writer's mind, at least) when Mr. Pickwick can be taken from the shelf at any hour of the day, than if he were stowed away in a remote corner of a public library.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

A call has gone out from the president of the American Library Association for a special meeting of the association in Chicago on January 1 next, with the statement that a second meeting somewhere on the Atlantic coast is to be called at some time in the spring. These meetings are for the purpose of considering a new constitution for the association, said to be desirable because the proposed enlarged program would not be workable under the old constitution.

The new constitution greatly simplifies the machinery of the association, and does this by placing all power in the hands of the executive board, making no special provision for carrying on the association's publishing work, now managed by a separate board, and also apparently doing away with the council.

In view of the importance of these proposed changes, and of the enlarged program itself, the sake of which they are advocated, some members of the association are seriously questioning the policy of attempting to put them through at special meetings only two or three months apart. The present constitution provides for the consideration of constitutional amendments at "two successive meetings" of the association, and there is nothing in this wording that excludes special meetings, so that a new constitution might be adopted in two months. But it was unlikely that the intention of the framers that at least a year—interval between two conferences—should elapse between the proposal of changes and their final adoption, so that there should be time for deliberation and discussion among the members.

The feelings of those who are not perfectly satisfied with this method are intensified by the fact that the association as a whole has not had a chance to discuss the enlarged program. Such discussion is mentioned in the call for the special meeting, as one of its objects, but those who attend such a meeting will necessarily constitute such a small proportion of the membership that wide publicity will hardly be attained in this way. And if the new constitution is adopted, the character of the association's enlarged activities and the manner in which they are to be carried out, will be wholly in the hands of the executive board.

Western members of the association are particularly exercised over the rumor, which will not down, that the proposed management of the enlarged program will include the removal of American Library Association headquarters to New York. It is true that no action looking toward this has been taken or officially recommended; but it appears certain that plans for the enlarged program include executive offices in New York somewhat similar to those of the war service at Washington. There would appear to be no good reason for the existence of two permanent American Library Association executive centers, and the establishment of New York offices of any kind would inevitably be used, and used properly, as an argument for concentrating all American Library Association activity at this point.

The westerners, however, see no reason why the enlarged program should not be operated from the present executive offices in Chicago. The Missouri Library Association, at its recent meeting in Kansas City, adopted resolutions urging that no steps involving removal be taken without wide publicity and without opportunity for all members of the association to express their wishes. The only reason why other mid-western library associations did not take similar action was that they did not know at the time of their meetings that the operation of the enlarged program, as proposed, might make such a move inevitable.

Altogether it seems probable that

the January special meeting of the American Library Association at Chicago will not be devoid of interest.

There seems to be some reason to think that those who are interested in the enlarged program are considering it as an actual projection of war activities into peace time. On this theory there would be a special director of it, a separate office and office force, and an attempt to raise money for expenses by a "drive" of the war-time variety. There are many indications that this is a mistake. What ever enlarged program the American Library Association adopts (and all agree that there should be one) it must be the work of the whole association, and the product, first, of general understanding and agreement, and then of team work on a large scale such as would not have been possible in war time. Any attempt to force the adoption of a set plan of any kind, however good, would be especially regrettable.

The Newark (New Jersey) Public Library issues a pamphlet with the title, "Newark's Last Fifteen Years," which is a study, in outline, of the progress of the city. It begins with 1905, because the history of Newark was so well rehearsed in 1916, at the time of its two hundredth anniversary celebration. But its origin lies much farther back, when the library began to collect information about the city in response to frequent and urgent requests from pupils and teachers in the public schools, when civic matters were being studied. Brief typed and multigraphed statements were at first prepared and lent, and exhibits arranged. Mr. Frank J. Urquhart then wrote, at the request of the library, a brief history of the city for young people, which was later adopted by the Board of Education as a textbook. Since then the schools have taken over the Newark work and made it a regular course, which action, of course, increased the demands upon the library for information.

The pamphlet does little more than mention the facts of development and progress, which, by the way, are impressive, without interpretation or comment, and with no attempt at conclusiveness. In fact, the statements are arranged alphabetically, are concise to the point of cataloging, and some subjects which must have large space, if any, are dealt with entirely by reference to other publications immediately available. While chiefly of local interest, the pamphlet is so valuable in its field as to raise the query why libraries have not done something similar long ago. But the Newark Public Library has a way of doing something unique and wholesomely useful, and perhaps that is one reason why the city has so good a story to tell.

QUAKERS TO TAKE GERMAN AID

NEW YORK, New York—Americans of German blood who wish to contribute to charitable and relief organizations in Germany are asked by Herbert Hoover, to make their contributions solely through the Society of Quakers. Mr. Hoover said he considered that appeals for aid for distressed Germans were undesirable in this country and that to prevent such campaigns having a political import he had asked the Quakers to take charge of this section of European relief work.

EDUCATION NOTES

A course of study for the degree of bachelor of arts, based upon "the idea of citizenship," is somewhat of a novelty in British universities. The scheme was originally submitted to the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales, and having been approved by the commissioners, is now being carried out by the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Students may take the first year of the course in the current academic session; it runs side by side with the ordinary bachelor of arts course, but is entirely separate from the latter. The following explanation of the scheme is given in the prospectus: The Bangor University College has had in view the desirability of further emphasizing the more definitely humanistic side of the subjects in the arts curriculum and the need of cultivating a more intelligent appreciation of national life. A student entering upon the scheme will from the outset have his attention directed mainly to ideas of a formative character, and his course as a whole will be constructed with a view to giving him an insight into the life of the society in which he has to play a part, a knowledge of the nature and conditions of social progress and inspiration of a social ideal. To attain this end specially adapted courses are provided in the literatures of Wales and other countries, apart from philological or other linguistic studies. A two-year course of general historical study, with special reference to more recent times, will be followed by all students. In the second university year students will be introduced to the direct study of social life, its ethical implications and economic basis, by means of a two-year course in ethical and political philosophy and a one-year course in economics. Throughout the course considerable attention will be given to the writing of essays and to individual tutorial work.

Rarely have there been debates at Oxford and Cambridge productive of such interest as those which have been held at the respective union societies to discuss the League of Nations. Nor was this due to any idea that there would be a close division. At Oxford there was a majority of nearly ten to one in favor of the motion that "This house desires the immediate and actual establishment of a League of Nations." Lord Robert Cecil went to both universities to champion the League. So great was the crush that at Cambridge, for example, an appeal had to be made to the thronging undergraduates to allow their distinguished visitors, who intended to speak, to enter the hall. Nearly all the seats had been removed, and for four hours the youth of the university stood in dense masses, or sat on the floor; some even under the table and round the president's chair. The Duke of Northumberland moved: "That this house considers the League of Nations to be worthless as a guarantee of international peace, and to be a radically unsound and dangerous project." Over 1000 votes were given; 250 for the motion and 723 against. Not less important than the debates themselves were the very large open meetings on the following day, when it was decided to form a branch of the League of Nations Union in both university towns. Lord Robert, in discussing with a representative of The

Observer these remarkable gatherings at Oxford and Cambridge, ended the interview with the following words: "If the atmosphere of the universities had been one of tepid or apathetic acquiescence it would have had no significance, but the genuine enthusiasm for the League, resting not only upon youthful idealism, valuable as that is, but also strengthened by the experience of many of the undergraduates of actual warfare, certainly gives one the right to hope that the best of the youth of Britain are prepared to play a worthy part in this great experiment. Throughout the debates it was very noticeable that the warmest approval of the covenant was for such of those aspects of it as embody a new and higher conception of international relations. Hatred of war was indeed very marked, but perhaps even more marked was the desire to see an end of the old jungle theory of nations and the inauguration of an international system resting on the belief that the common interests of humanity are greater than its antagonisms."

Equal pay for equal work, whether the teachers be men or women, is no longer merely an ideal. It has been definitely adopted as one of the chief aims of the London Teachers Association. Those who have followed the course of the struggle will remember that the "plank" of equality was only adopted by that association after the women members had begun to secede from it. Being in a majority, they had every right to define the policy of the society, but they could not secure the acquiescence of some of the men teachers. These proceeded to found a new society called the London Schoolmasters Association, the members of which were pledged to oppose equal pay for men and women. That, however, is not the whole story. The London Schoolmasters Association, at a general meeting, has now passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority calling upon its members to withdraw from the London Teachers Association. In an official statement, issued subsequently by the former society, it is declared that, were the local authorities to agree to the plan of equal pay, there could be but one result, the elimination of men from the teaching profession. "It is the opinion of the executive," con-

tinues the statement, "that the London Teachers Association in their recent campaign on salaries failed to support sufficiently the claims of men. They were compelled to limit their claims on behalf of men to such an amount as they hoped they could induce the London County Council to give to women also. To have representatives of one association opposing the principles advocated by the representatives of another association and to remain members of both is an utterly illogical situation, and one which can no longer be upheld. Therefore, in order to secure and maintain the unity and independence of this association, the executive, after due consideration, and with the fullest realization of all that is involved, call upon our members to withdraw from the London Teachers Association."

A Royal Air Force cadet college has been sanctioned, and the Air Ministry are now issuing a pamphlet containing the regulations for the college. It is noticeable that, as regards the age of entrance, the authorities have followed the precedent of the military rather than of the naval colleges. The limits of age for admission are from 17½ to 19, except in the case of those who have served or are serving in the forces, when the upper age limit will be 21. For Osborne, cadets are of course taken some five years younger, spending two years there and two years at Dartmouth College. The courses of studies at the college will include the following: First year: English literature and language; the British Empire; practical mathematics, including mechanics and draughtsmanship; general elementary natural science; history of the Royal Air Force; outline of army and navy organization and characteristics of the various arms and types of ships; map reading; Royal Air Force law and administration; drill (with rifles); physical training and sanitation; practical work in the workshops; the Morse code; passenger flying with instruction in map reading and use of compass and machine gun. Second year: Theoretical and practical instruction in engines, including magnetos and their management; theory of flight; practical rigging; advanced work in wood and metal workshops; wireless telegraphy and telephony; machine and Lewis gun; instruction in aviation.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, December 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. L. Quirt of The Empire Shoe Co.; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson and W. Rosenstein of Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—I. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.

Binghamton, N. Y.—E. B. Moore and C. B. Morse; United States.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; Room 206, 207 Essex Street.

Chicago, Ill.—O. E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 88 Pearl St.

Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine.

Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—R. Abadín of Vincent Abadín & Co.; United States.

Lewiston, Idaho—C. J. Breier; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex.

Louisville, Ky.—A. J. Schulten of J. H. Schulten & Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.

New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—J. W. Hurst of Claffin Thayer & Co.; Essex.

New York City—M. A. Weiss of Cammeyer Store; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Grieb of Grieb Son & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. J. Schwartz; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Hbro of Frank & Sedar; Essex.

Rosauke, Va.—W. L. Brand of The Brand Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Rochester, N. Y.—R. J. Cronback of F. W. Hahn & Co.; United States.

Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle and W. R. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.

Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Bowne & Sons Shoe Co.; United States.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Son; Touraine.

London, England—A. Kohnstamm; Touraine.

New York, N. Y.—H. Mayberry; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 155 Essex Street, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—The eighth year of the debating union, which is made up of the high schools, will have more than 200 schools of the State to join in the spring contests. It is said by those who will direct the debates. These debating contests are conducted by the State University. A school winning twice in succession is awarded the Aycock memorial cup, donated by former intercollegiate debaters of the university. An average of 80,000 persons have heard the debates each year.



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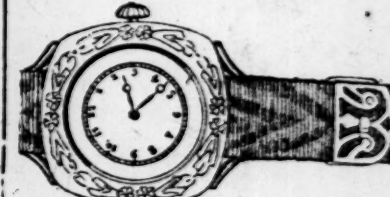
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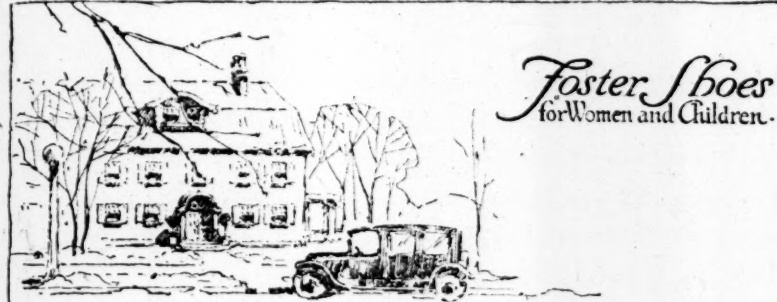


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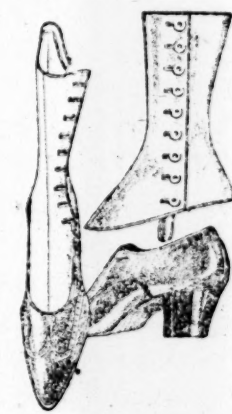
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MUSIC

The Boston Musical Association
 Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
 BOSTON, Massachusetts—Georges Longy, for many years the first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and well known as an orchestral conductor, has recently organized in this city a society which is perhaps the first of its kind in this country. In a way modeled on the Société Nationale de Musique de Paris, the Boston Musical Association has even broader aims than its French prototype. While American composers and executants will figure largely in its work, compositions and performers of all schools will be given the greatest encouragement.

Mr. Longy was for 13 years the conductor of the Boston Orchestral Club, which brought many compositions of the modern French school to their first hearing in Boston and in this country. For four years he has conducted the orchestra and chorus of the MacDowell Club. During this period he has become convinced that there are many players and singers of the semi-professional class, who only need an organization of this sort to encourage them to further artistic endeavor. From these elements, together with such professional assistance as may be necessary, he has formed his chorus and orchestra.

In a recent interview Mr. Longy spoke most encouragingly of the progress of the association. "Up to the present his hopes and ideals have in a large measure been realized. Only in one particular may he be said to have found conditions other than satisfactory. This is in regard to the number of compositions by Americans submitted for performance. This number has so far been small. Of course there is no difficulty in finding works by American composers already well known in the concert room. The production of works by composers of well-recognized standing is not, however, primarily the aim of the association. It is the director's desire to bring forward the compositions of men and women who have not as yet had the opportunity of a hearing in the more pretentious symphony concerts. It is to be hoped that, as the association becomes better known, more American compositions will be submitted. Mr. Longy also expresses the hope that the example of his orchestra, which includes women as well as men, will eventually open the way for the entrance of women players into the symphony orchestras of this country.

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, that the second concertmaster of the Colonne Orchestra of Paris was for several years a woman. This was during the concertmaster-ship of Jacques Thibaud. The Boston Musical Association is expected to encourage the formation of similar organizations in all the musical centers of this country. Its effect upon the musical life of Boston is sure to be great and beneficial. The younger generation of composers will find here ample opportunity for the performance of their works as well as for the study of new or neglected compositions. The orchestra and chorus will become an excellent training ground for future orchestral musicians and chorus singers as well as for those desirous of

becoming soloists. It is a noteworthy fact that the patrons of music in this city have generously contributed to the funds of the association.

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The community singing concerts in a smaller auditorium, led by Albert N. Hoxie, were so successful that the University Extension Society was emboldened to take the Academy of Music, with its 2700 seats, and to arrange a concert on a much more ambitious scale. Twenty players were added to the orchestra, so that Mr. Hoxie had under his baton half the membership of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and it was a rare luxury to the audience, which very nearly filled the great hall, to sing to such an accompaniment. The popular songs of the day were chosen, but there was a judicious selection of lyrics which have more than a bowing acquaintance with grammar and something better than "Jazz" rhythms to recommend them. The main thing, after all, at the present stage of the proceedings, is to get the crowd to open its collective mouth and sing.

Nina Tarasova stirred her countrymen and countrywomen with her impassioned performance of Russian folk songs. The orchestra, greatly enheartened by the success of its effort for the enlarged endowment, went on a tour of cities of the middle west. A striking development in its career is the respectful attitude toward the organization on the part of business men. They now believe it to be a civic asset, if they did not realize its value before. I have just seen a letter from a vice-president of a manufacturing concern in which he says he gives the money because of the distinction the orchestra confers on Philadelphia. One of the most important concerts of the orchestra is presently to be given in an auditorium of a hat factory which holds 5000 people. The employees will all purchase their own tickets.

The Music of Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Symphony concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, November 21 and 22, were made vital by the personal genius of Mr. Ysaye, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, and the superb performance of Mr. Jacques Thibaud, whose artistry lent added distinction to the events. Mr. Ysaye's program, founded on the old "Italian" Symphony by Mendelssohn, was frankly anticipated with misgivings. Yet if a great talent brings to bear even upon mediocrity a wealth of affection and information, the results are assuredly worth while. All that there was of

modern interest in the Mendelssohn symphony was derived from Mr. Ysaye's convinced interpretation. One looks behind the rigidity of the conductor's concert attitude for explanations of what is occurring, when Mr. Ysaye is the conductor. It was with a certain implied malice that he approached consideration of Dukas' scherzo, the "Sorcerer's Apprentice," himself qualifying as the master voice which imposed advice and conditions and pronounced the arresting word when the moment for that finally arrived. The thing was a wild scamper from start to finish with the laughing orchestra occasionally making a slip and the giggling audience rocking with delight. The only serious person present was Mr. Ysaye in the rôle of the Sorcerer, which he interpreted to the life. What the orchestra saw of his facial expression the audience, convulsed by his large cautioning hands and warning pose, could only fancy. It was enough to make the musicians a trifle inexact, for which they were forgiven. As an interpretation it was vivid and definite. Always with Mr. Ysaye the interpretation is the main consideration.

The concert's novelty was an "Overture to Sancho Panza" by Emile Jacques-Dalcroze. Sancho as overture is modern in orchestration without being extreme; respectfully furnished with several good themes on which to hang a fabric of diversified melody; not clear nor thrilling, nor in particular anything except sufficiently well-written and made to become a member of the concert literature company. Written as the prelude to a four-act lyric drama, the Dalcroze overture is published separately for concert use. Its elucidation might be supplied through hearing the four acts of the drama, but that is improbable unless they differ radically from the overture. Jacques Thibaud, playing the Saint-Saëns concerto for violin as if it were an évangile, was the soloist, who was received with orchestral fanfares. Mr. Thibaud's beautiful delicately fine art, eminently suited to French music, made a masterpiece of a mediocre composition.

SURVEY BY UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The way in which American universities are beginning to relate themselves to the business of their community is illustrated in the establishment at Northwestern University of a Bureau of Business Research. At the invitation of the Franklin Typothetae which includes nearly all the important printing and publishing firms of Chicago, the bureau has undertaken an industrial survey of the book and job branches of the printing industry in Chicago. Funds for the work have been provided by the printing firms.

MAINE SUFFRAGE ACTS EXPLAINED

Chairman of Legislative Committee Says the Presidential Bill Won Them Senator Hale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—"It has been publicly stated that the Maine Woman Suffrage Association made a mistake in having the Presidential Bill passed, because this gave the opponents of suffrage an opportunity to secure a referendum on the bill and then to claim that this pending referendum must tie the hands of the Legislature in the matter of ratification of the federal amendment," says Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine, chairman of the legislative committee of the suffrage association.

"The Maine Woman Suffrage Association knew just what it was doing when it put in the Presidential Bill. We were acting in accordance with the policy which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has followed for 70 years. We have always worked for the enfranchisement of women by both federal and state action. We have known that the passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress could not be obtained without a substantial background of suffrage states.

"In accordance with this policy (which has brought us to our goal) we tried to obtain full state suffrage in 1917 by amending the state Constitution and were defeated at the polls. We then made an effort to obtain presidential suffrage from the Legislature and succeeded by a large majority. The National American Woman Suffrage Association was at this time urging the passage of presidential bills in as many states as possible. This action by the Maine Legislature helped by at least one vote to speed up congressional action on the federal amendment. It secured the

favorable vote of Senator Hale, as readers will recall. It was well worth all the trouble which it gave us. The lobbying which our legislative committee did for presidential suffrage last winter was of great educational value in keeping the suffrage question alive in the minds of the people. The Presidential Bill was an extremely important part of the ratification program.

"Of course, the anti-suffragists did their best to befuddle the minds of the legislators by claiming that no action should be taken on the federal amendment because the people were soon to vote on the presidential referendum. But, if there had been no presidential referendum, the anti-suffragists would have harked back to the defeat of suffrage in 1917 and said that no action should be taken on the federal amendment because the people had recently voted against suffrage. One argument is just as plausible as another for those who want to be befuddled."

BOTANICAL GARDEN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A botanical garden covering 75 acres, and containing a municipal tree and shrubbery-plant nursery, is to be established immediately by the parking commission of this city, which has officially decided to expend \$40,000 on the project. New Orleans has 905 acres of municipally owned parks, and the necessity of maintaining a constant source of supply for shrubbery is one of the main reasons for the establishment of the botanical garden and nursery.

WIRELESS TO PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A plan to link up the universities of the Maritime Provinces of Canada by wireless has been brought forward at the speed up congressional action on the King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The CHANGING WORLD

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 No. 1, Black Whangee \$20
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 The illustration shows a jacquard silk velvet at \$100
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN HAS
THE MOST STARS

Three Members of Badger
Eleven Are Selected for All-
Western Conference Football
Team for This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Now that the most successful season of football that the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association has had in years has come to an end and there are no more games to see or read about, followers of the sport are looking for all-conference teams to talk over. There were many players of exceptional ability in the "Big Ten" this year and the margin of choice in most cases is very small. However, there is probably no question about giving P. D. Meyers '20 of Wisconsin one of the end positions, and it would be hard to pick Meyers without putting on the other end his running mate, F. L. Weston '21, for they were an inseparable pair of great value to Wisconsin. They were especially good on the defensive. They made gains on end runs by their opponents almost an impossibility, while they were fleet as the wind getting down under punts, tackling opposing punt receivers in their tracks. Meyers was, perhaps, the better of the two on forward pass receiving, but both were good on closing in to support the line in checking off-tackle plunges, while as interferers they enabled Wisconsin backs to gain consistently on end runs. To put Weston on crowds out L. C. Holding '22, of Iowa, who was, perhaps, the best of the three on forward pass receiving, and while he was good at setting down under punts, he was not the equal of Weston or Meyers defensively. J. T. Flannery '21 of Ohio was, perhaps, the best and was a unit of defensive strength in the Buckeye line. C. N. Carney '22 of Illinois attracted attention by his forward pass receiving in one or two games, while had H. O. Crisler '21 of Chicago taken part in more contests he would have been entitled to first-rank consideration.

There were not so many brilliant tackles this year as in some former years. C. G. Higgins '20, captain of Chicago, was a big, powerful tackle in whom confidence could be placed in defense, while he was sure to open holes for the offense. He is the most powerful player in Coach A. Stage's estimation, that Chicago ever had, and he can play almost any position on the team just as well as tackle. Fred Slater '20 would make a good mate for him. Slater is active as well as massive and it was almost impossible to make gains through him. Opposing teams had to pit two men against him, but even then he opened many a path for the flying fullback, Lohman. Angus Goetz '20 of Michigan did not do so well this year as formerly. Opposing backs found it possible to gain inside him repeatedly, while he was pretty sure to get them on an off-tackle drive. R. V. Scott '20 of Wisconsin and R. H. Spiers '23 of Ohio were dependable tackles. B. A. Ingwersen '20, of Illinois, who was rated high last year, did not maintain his reputation this year.

L. O. Petty '21, of Illinois, would be as good a pick as any for guard, for he held a steady berth and performed consistently on the championship team. L. A. Pixley '22, of Ohio, will do for the other guard. While a green player he won a regular place over the heads of more experienced candidates on the Ohio team, on account of his activity and aggressiveness, and he had the requisite weight. Robert Weiche '21, of Ohio, was also good, while C. O. Applebaum '21, of Illinois, played a reliable game. J. S. Mohr '21, of Illinois, was rated high last year, but failed to win a regular berth this year, while H. L. Hunziker '20 did not stand out so prominently as last year, because of the high average of competition.

C. H. Carpenter '20, captain of Wisconsin, is probably the best choice at center. He was aggressive in attack and defense. He was a hard tackler, snapped the ball accurately, generally succeeded in shoving the opposing center off his feet, and broke through the line many times to stop plays in the making. J. C. Depler '21, of Illinois, crowded his way to the front in this year, while H. L. Hunziker '20 did not stand out so prominently as last year, because of the high average of competition.

There were so many first-rate quarterbacks in the Conference that almost any possible selection can be questioned. P. W. Graham '20, of Chicago, was probably the best field general. He handled his team with a masterly hand, always alert to pick out the weak spots in the opposing defense. He was a dependable kicker, could forward pass accurately, showed good judgment as to when to throw the ball or carry it himself, was reliable in running back punts and a particularly nimble open-field runner. His specialty was end runs and he invariably beat his opponents to the side lines and advanced five to ten yards before being forced out of bounds. Almost as good but in a different way was Aubrey Devine '22 of Iowa. He was more of a brilliant individual performer than a general, however. He

ALL-WESTERN CONFERENCE ELEVEN FOR 1919

Position	Player	College
Left end	P. D. Meyers '20	Wisconsin
Left tackle	C. G. Higgins '20	Chicago
Left guard	L. O. Petty '21	Illinois
Center	C. H. Carpenter '20	Wisconsin
Right guard	L. A. Pixley '22	Ohio State
Right tackle	Fred Slater '20	Iowa
Right end	F. L. Weston '21	Wisconsin
Quarterback	P. W. Graham '20	Chicago
Left halfback	C. W. Harley '20	Ohio State
Right halfback	R. E. Fletcher '21	Illinois
Fullback	F. H. Lohman '20	Iowa

TWO CLUBS EARN
A CLEAN SLATE

Harvard and Yale Clubs Easy
Winners in Class A Metropolitan
Squash Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Class A team matches of the Metropolitan Squash Association yesterday were between the winners of last week, the Yale Club and the combined Princeton-Squash Club teams, at the courts of the former, and between the Columbia and Harvard Club teams on the Harvard Club courts. Both the Harvard and Yale clubs won their matches by 5-0 scores.

By special arrangement the match between Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, and Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, was played at noon and resulted in a close and interesting contest. Kidde had won his match from C. M. Bull Jr., the winner of the Yale Club tournament last week, but had less good fortune against Dana, the runner-up. Dana led from the start and Kidde was unable to overtake him. Dana won the first game, then Kidde took the second easily. The third was again a chase. Dana took the lead at the start, and though Kidde was within one point of him several times he never overtook him, and Dana finally won the match. The other matches were also won by the Harvard Club, giving it a complete victory. The summary:

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, 15-12, 8-15, 15-13.
H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia Club, 2-15, 15-12, 15-10.
A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15-11, 15-11.
John Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-2, 15-6.
G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, 15-9, 15-11.

Meantime the Yale Club was winning easily from the Princeton-Squash Club team. A. J. Cordier outplayed C. M. Bull Jr., and, except in the second game, had an easy task. A. L. Corey took the measure of D. M. Missett after dropping the first game. The closest match was that between E. J. Clapp and H. D. Harvey, which required three games to decide.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, 15-10, 18-15.
A. L. Corey, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Missett, Princeton Club, 9-15, 18-15, 15-13.
Livingstone Platt, Yale Club, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Squash Club, 15-6, 15-4.
E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-12.
H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, defeated Jesse Hoyt, Princeton Club, 15-6, 15-10.

Only one match in the fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Association at the Harvard Club was played yesterday. This match, which had been postponed from Monday, was between F. Van S. Hyde, former national champion, and his fellow Harvard Club player, Prentice Sanger. Hyde, making his first appearance of the season, showed much of his former brilliance, though not as yet displaying perfect form. His opponent was also off his best play, but both showed flashes of their former skill. Hyde took the lead at the start and was able to carry off the first game without much trouble. At the start of the second, Sanger, playing brilliant squash and covering the court with intense energy, obtained a long lead by a run of 6 and another of 4, so that at the end of the eleventh hand he led 12 to 7. Hyde made all even on the next round; and, both playing to the limit of their ability, extra points were needed to finish the game, which Hyde finally won 15-17, giving him the match. The summary:

NATIONAL FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT—FIRST ROUND.
F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Prentice Sanger, Harvard Club, 15-8, 18-17.

GOULETT - MADDEN
LEADING IN POINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One team was forced to drop out and another is one lap behind thus far in the second day's racing of the six-day bicycle crowd into Madison Square Garden this week. At 9:45 o'clock Tuesday morning Clarence Carman dismounted from his wheel. His partner, Gustave Lang, rode around the nine-lap rink for six hours in hopes of getting a partner. At 7:45 o'clock Tuesday night, having failed to find one, the team of Carman-Lang was officially declared out of the race. The score at 8 p. m. Tuesday night, the forty-fourth hour, follows:

Team	Miles Laps Points
Goulett-Madden	853 5 91
Easton-Kaiser	" 45
McNamara-Magin	" 71
Egg-Dupuy	" 31
Buyse-Spiessens	" 37
Brocco-Verrill	" 21
Spencer-Chapman	" 20
Keller-Weber	" 32
Arets-Beyl	" 32
Hanley-Lawrence	" 42
Coburn-Kopsky	" 22
Hill-Drobach	" 23
Bello-Thomas	" 23
Tiberghien-Charbon	" 4

GOULD WINNER
IN FOUR SETS

Former Open Court Champion
Defeats Walter Kinsella, Professional
Title-Holder, During
First Day of Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Jay Gould, former world's open court tennis champion, completely outclassed Walter Kinsella, the professional titleholder, in the first four sets of the match for the national open championship at the Racquet Club yesterday. Gould took all four sets, winning them 6-4, 6-3, 6-5, 6-5. On Thursday four more sets will be played, and unless Kinsella shows better form the match will end then, as the play is for the best seven in 13 sets. However, if Kinsella can turn the tide the match will then be decided on Saturday, when five sets will be played if necessary.

Gould played in wonderful form; in fact, as well as he has ever played, and this means really great tennis. Kinsella, on the other hand, was not up to the task of the tournament form. Outstanding in the match was one of Gould's shots, the ball falling off the penthouse roof over the grille, and retaining enough back spin to rebound into the grille while Kinsella waited to hit it.

Toward the end Gould, with a big lead gained in the final set, allowed Kinsella to pull up to five games all. For the last time in the tenth game Gould deliberately double-faulted to retain the service in the eleventh game. This bit of strategy proved successful, for he quickly ran out this deciding game and closed with a clean slate.

Gould won the toss and began the service, winning the first two games with ease. Kinsella took the third game, finishing it off with a fine "nick" shot, and evened the set on the next game with a neat placement off the tambour.

Gould ran out the next two games and took a lead of 4-2, and after the professional had captured the seven games in love, Gould, missing a couple of hard shots, reeled off the set, taking the final game at love.

Gould now got down to business and ran five games in a row before Kinsella could find himself. For the next four games the conditions were reversed, the professional striking his stride, and games were called at 5-4 before Gould could check the tide. He did it, however, in time to win at 6-4, his final points being two lightning drives for the deuces, one of which broke Kinsella's racket and the other was only blocked by the professional.

For the first time in the afternoon, Kinsella took the lead at the beginning of the third set; but Gould quickly evened it up after trailing at 20-15 in points, his final shot being a clever "nick" which fell in the corner and refused to bounce. The game now degenerated a little, both men netting a couple of times, but Gould still maintained his advantage and had the score 5-3 before Kinsella could get another game. The men alternated up to 5-3 when Gould again won out on a fine shot to the deuces.

The final set produced some of the best rallies of the day. Gould took a two-game lead and continued ahead at 4-1; then Kinsella captured two games before Gould could break through into the winning column. The games finally went to 5 all, when Gould deliberately double-faulted in order to retain service. The last game was 30 all when the longest rally of the day took place, Gould finishing it off with a beautiful placement off the wall into the grille. The last shot by Gould, which Kinsella missed, was a perfect placement into the corner.

KEOGH IS WINNER
IN A CLOSE GAME

Former National Champion Defeats Charles Seeback in American Pocket Billiards Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Former national pocket billiards champion Jerome Keogh of Rochester, New York, made his debut in the national tournament yesterday afternoon when he defeated Charles Seeback of Hartford, Connecticut, by the score of 125 to 108.

Seeback, who is playing his first national tournament, actually surprised Keogh, who played consistently but failed to show the dash that used to mark his work some years ago. His play was very conservative, giving Seeback a chance to keep right up in the match. The score was tied at least 10 times, and the spectators had plenty of chance to applaud. Each player made a high run of 24 and the scratches were equal; three each. The score by frames:

Frame	Keogh	Seeback
1	14	14
2	14	14
3	14	14
4	14	14
5	14	14
6	14	14
7	14	14
8	14	14
9	14	14
10	14	14
11	14	14
12	14	14
13	14	14
14	14	14
15	14	14
16	14	14
17	14	14
18	14	14
19	14	14
20	14	14
21	14	14
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24	14	14
25	14	14
26	14	14
27	14	14
28	14	14
29	14	14
30	14	14
31	14	14
32	14	14
33	14	14
34	14	14
35	14	14
36	14	14
37	14	14
38	14	14
39	14	14
40	14	14
41	14	14
42	14	14
43	14	14
44	14	14
45	14	14
46	14	14
47	14	14
48	14	14
49	14	14
50	14	14

In the second afternoon match M. D. Pink of this city defeated E. I. Ralph of Hightown, New Jersey, by the score

of 125 to 56. Ralph was outclassed from the start, and suffered his second straight setback of the tournament. He had few opportunities to get started, and when things were coming his way he invariably failed on an easy shot. His best run of the match was 22, which he hung up when Pink only needed two balls to run out. Fink played well and deserved his victory. His position work and long shots were highly spectacular, and in the eighth frame he brought forth rounds of applause when he made a back-action combination that scored in the corner pocket and also broke up a pack of the balls. It was part of his high run of 21.

Although the matches were started a half-hour earlier than that on opening day, it took almost as long to finish. From 1:30 to 6:15 the four players stroked away; too much time was spent in safety play, a form of the sport that the crowd is already tired of. The score by frames:

Frame	Pink	Ralph
1	10	12
2	10	12
3	10	12
4	10	12
5	10	12
6	10	12
7	10	12
8	10	12
9	10	12
10	10	12
11	10	12
12	10	12
13	10	12
14	10	12
15	10	12
16	10	12
17	10	12
18	10	12
19	10	12
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25	10	12
26	10	12
27	10	12
28	10	12
29	10	12
30	10	12
31	10	12
32	10	12
33	10	12
34	10	12
35	10	12
36	10	12
37	10	12
38	10	12
39	10	12
40	10	12
41	10	12
42	10	12
43	10	12
44	10	12
45	10	12
46	10	12
47	10	12
48	10	12
49	10	12
50	10	12

Benjamin Allen, of Kansas City, Missouri, won the first night match from L. D. Kreuter, of New York, Monday, 125 to 53. Allen turned in a high run of 24, while Kreuter's best effort was only two scratches. Allen, who is a former national champion, took an early lead and was not headed. His position play was fine. The score by frames:

Frame	Allen	Kreuter
1	14	14
2	14	14
3	14	14
4	14	14
5	14	14
6	14	14
7	14	14
8	14	14
9	14	14
10	14	14
11	14	14
12	14	14
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38	14	14
39	14	14
40	14	14
41	14	14
42	14	14
43	14	14
44	14	14
45	14	14
46	14	14
47	14	14
48	14	14
49	14	14
50	14	14

Ralph Greenleaf, the former Monmouth, Illinois, and present Wilmington, Delaware, star, proved the sensation of the first day's play, when he reeled off a high run of 66 in his match against Joseph Concannon, of New York. Greenleaf won by the score of 125 to 74. Greenleaf's high run comes to the record of Allen, who is credited with 76 in a tournament. Young Greenleaf started off the match by losing one point on an attempted safety play and then made his sensational run of 66. He missed a hard shot that virtually hung on the edge of the pocket.

Concannon, although outplayed at the start, picked up point after point and had a high run of 39, but Greenleaf played much the better billiards and won out. Each man made three scratches.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON
ISSUES STATEMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—In calling the annual meeting of American League baseball club owners for this city President B. B. Johnson only followed precedent, according to a statement made public here yesterday. Mr. Johnson was commenting on the injunction proceedings begun by the C. A. Comiskey, J. J. Ruppert faction to prevent him calling the meeting here and looking toward holding it in New York.

"Before issuing the call for the annual meeting I consulted the club owners and five of them favored Chicago," Mr. Johnson continued. "Our annual meeting has been held here continuously since 1912, and always has been called by the president of the league. The constitution fixes the time, but does not name the place. It does not confer authority to issue the call on either the president or directors, but I have always done so after determining the wishes of the majority of the club owners."

Why the three minority directors, C. A. Comiskey of Chicago, H. H. Frazer of Boston, and J. J. Ruppert of New York should wish to hold the meeting in New York, Mr. Johnson said, he could not understand. Besides being more convenient to hold the meeting here, where the league officers are, free access to various papers, documents, and records of the league which the directors had expressed a wish to see would be had, according to the league executive.

Mr. Comiskey was en route to New York yesterday and before leaving he made no statement regarding how long he would remain or whether he would return to Chicago should the injunction against Mr. Johnson fail.

POLO IS INDORSED
BY AMERICAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A military polo league in which various regiments may be represented by individual teams is expected to be the outcome of an order issued today making polo one of the approved athletics for the military establishment. Complete equipment, including mounts, will be furnished by the department.

A central polo committee will be established here to "coordinate all matters pertaining to polo activities throughout the army." Commanding officers of every camp, division, or station where the practice of the game is possible will designate a representative to handle the sport in his command.

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GREEK CAPTURES
TENNIS HONORS

T. M. Mavrogordato Wins London
Covered Court Singles Title
by Defeating Nicholas Mishu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A Greek and a Rumanian contested the men's singles final of the London covered court championship at Queen's Club on October 29, the Greek, T. M. Mavrogordato, winning by 3 sets to 1. The loser was Nicholas Mishu.

The match was a contrast in styles. Mavrogordato played a steady and patient game which was never safe to underestimate the quality of, and was particularly strong on base-line play, though he advanced to the net at opportune moments and gave his opponent plenty of running about. He won mainly by perseverance and steadiness and lack of mistakes rather than by any special feature of play on which comment could be made. That could not be said of his opponent, whose variety of strokes and of service was remarkable. In spite of his good reach, Mishu never attempted to take advantage of it in the service, but began with a back-hand variety of his own which had a formidable screw on it; but which Mavrogordato nevertheless dealt with in suitable fashion. When this failed, as one spectator said it must do "except against children of under 14," then he tried a short, sharp service without raising the racket much above the head. This, too, was ineffective and it was not on the service that Mishu won the second set so brilliantly, but on his strong fore-arm drive into which he was putting all his energy without affecting its accuracy.

The second set was going against Mishu and had reached the stage of 3-love, but pulling himself together he won three games running and drew level at 4 all. After that he went ahead twice and won finally at 7-5. Had he kept this up in the third set he would have won, but Mavrogordato's placing of the ball compelled him to expend a lot of energy running about, and he could not stand the pace. He lost the third set by 6-3, and the fourth by 6-2, like the first.

When the men's final was over and Mavrogordato had succeeded A. F. Wilding in the title of London covered court champion, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the former lady champion of England and the world on grass, took the green painted floor in partnership with the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher to compete in the final mixed doubles against Capt. P. O'Hara Wood, the Australian, and Mrs. Beames. When this event was last held, in 1912, A. F. Wilding and Mrs. Colston took the title, but Mrs. Chambers partnered E. O. Pockley in 1912 with success, and again this year this famous lady exponent earned the honor with the New Zealand player.

The match was an attractive one to watch, and Mrs. Beames and the world's doubles champion from Wimbledon established an early lead in both sets, only for the opposition to catch up and take the lead narrowly by 12-9 and 7-5. In the second set Wood and Mrs. Beames had as much advantage as 4 games to love, but so well did the winners recover that they took five consecutive games and made the score 5-4. Wood fell off in his playing at this point and Fisher and Mrs. Chambers took the set and the title by 6-5.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 1, 1919.
Said a friend—"That Book Shop parlor idea is good, but the children are ahead of you. Your suggestion has materialized into an annual affair in the Children's department of the New York Public Library."

PLEASED but skeptical I visited the Children's department. My informant was right. Arranged informally on tables is a selection of the best juvenile books of the season, suitable for gifts. Anyone is allowed to take a chair, dip into, and read as many and as much of these books as he likes. I spent a happy hour and made my list. Here it is: "The Boy's King Arthur," Edited by Sidney Lanier. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth.

"At the Back of the North Wind," By George MacDonald. Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

"The Water Babies," By Kingsley. Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

"Czechoslovak Fairy Tales," Retold by Parker Fillmore. Illustrated by John Matulka.

"The Children's Life of the Bee," Selected and arranged by Sutor and Williams. Illustrated by Detmold.

"Jeremy," By Hugh Walpole.

The last named, lately published, interested me because two days ago I received a letter from a lady in London, a book-lover, in which she said: "Have you read Hugh Walpole's 'Jeremy'—just one year of a boy's life from eight to nine but perfectly represented. How easy it seems to write down things just as they are and how supremely difficult." Thus are good books advertised by letters, and also by the tongues of unprofessional people. I daily with a book in the Public Library of New York because a lady in Somersetshire, England, was interested in it.

PRIVATE people are the best advertisers of new books: At dinner parties I usually say to my neighbor: "What have you been reading lately?" On a recent occasion the conversation was easily turned to a heated discussion as to whether Stephen McKenna's "Sonia Married" is better than his "Sonia." It does not matter, but such talk is better than small talk.

THE making of lists of noteworthy books is popular at this season of the year. I have filed Miss Amy Lowell's "Bookshelf of Modern Poets," and I am sorry to learn that, among authors, this Christmas is not beginning in joy. From the Philadelphia Bulletin I clip the following: "After she had made an address, Miss Amy Lowell burst into tears and protested when members of the club criticized free verse." There, there! Many of us, dear Miss Lowell, quite like free verse and secretly make it. Think how Keats was treated by the Quarterly, and after all it is something to be able to tell these cruel critics of Free Verse that "Pictures of the Floating World" is running, as fast as the printers will allow, into new editions.

ALAS, popular authors are popular prey. Casuarie makers like to be funny even when the great are concerned. Here is The New Republic saying of the author of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through": "Mr. H. G. Wells is giving all his time (and the time of two secretaries) to getting out his 'History of the World' in a single volume. Until that work is completed (in 300,000 words or less) Mr. Wells is unlikely to write more than one, or two novels." The same journal reviewing the new volume of poems, "Starved Rock," by Edgar Lee Masters, author of "The Spoon River Anthology," which was as popular in England as in America, says that "Edgar Lee Masters is half French, half English, half Peter Ronsard." Well, well! I heard him read rather a pedestrian poem in rather a pedestrian way at the Lowell centenary, and neither Rabelais nor Ronsard crossed my mind. By the by, The New Republic, which should not be allowed to say that Herbert Trench, as a poet, "is nearest to Meredith in succession," takes the palm for the best looking journal. The thick "Season's Books" issue of November 26 was a delight to look at and to handle. The cover of the supplement was a typographical joy. I was eager to know the printer. In my search I found the names of several editors, but not of the master printer. W. E. Henley, you will remember, dedicated one of his books to Arthur Blackie, Master Printer.

I AM in favor of authors, especially poets, reading their works aloud to sympathetic audiences, in public rooms. I have a pleasant and rather excited recollection of hearing Yachel Lindsay declaim and act his poems and his Gospel of Beauty for two hours one Sunday night; and I shall not soon forget the charm of the prose-poem which Sadakichi Hartmann (the son of a German father and a Japanese mother) read to a company which had assembled to greet him on his return to New York. This prose-poem was called "The Chrysanthemum," and it was as subtle and sensitive as a Whistler etching.

ON THE afternoon of November 23, George Eliot day, I was invited to a theater to hear Mrs. Ida Benney Judd read passages from "The Mill on the Floss." I went rather unwillingly, meaning to leave early. For an hour and three-quarters I sat listening—moved and happy. Surely the story of Maggie Tulliver is for all time. As I went out of the theater I permitted myself to say to a friend: "George Eliot could slip our modern novelists into her reticulate, and be unaware of the extra weight." His reply was, "Oh, come, come, that's a bit steep."

THOSE who believe that Barrie (I mean him) if he did not actually write "The Young Visitors," went through the manuscript adding the funniest "funiments," were rather nervous when they read that Miss Daisy Ashford was about to publish

more juvenilia. One is called "The Hangman's Daughter," and Miss Ashford has said that she always considered it her "greatest triumph." Wiser counsels prevailed. Neither "The Hangman's Daughter" nor any of the others will be published. "The fact is," says Mr. Swinnerton, Daisy's friend at the fairy court of Barrie, "none of them is anything like as good as 'The Young Visitors.'"

NEW books I should like to read are:

"The Book of a Naturalist," by W. H. Hudson.

Because he loves and knows nature and expresses himself in beautiful English. Have he and John Burroughs ever met? I should like to be the third.

"By an Unknown Disciple."

Because when this book was appearing anonymously in the London Nation, I bought that journal for the sake of the "Unknown Disciple" installments and have lost them.

"Modern American Poetry," compiled by Louis Untermeyer.

Because Untermeyer is in earnest, and because my crowded bookshelves warn me that some day I may have to confine myself to anthologies and reference books. The best poems from Bret Hartle to Sandburg, chosen by a poet, is an anthology to have.

"The Re-Creation of Brian Kent," by Harold Bell Wright.

Because I must really set myself to understand why, why, why "nearly one million copies" (see publishers' advertisements of this book) have been sold.

MR. WARDE FOWLER ON VIRGIL

"The Death of Turnus." Observations on the Twelfth Book of the Aeneid. By W. Ward Fowler, M.A., Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 6s. net.

The annotation of classical texts fell into disrepute long since, not on account of any viciousness essentially inherent in it, but because it was made to serve an entirely wrong end. In the great majority of cases, the notes were either too few and too restricted in scope, or not few and not restricted enough. For there are only two kinds of commentary which are really satisfactory. You may, on the one hand, treat the notes as something strictly subservient to the poem; you may have in view, that is to say, the reader's enjoyment of the original text, and confine yourself to suggestions, and elucidations which will increase his understanding and add to his delight. Such notes should be read, not with the text, but between two readings of it; the reader should first get a general idea of the poem, or whatever it may be, then read the notes and refer back to the text while doing so, and, finally, lay the notes on one side and re-read the text, in the light of his new knowledge gained.

The commentator may, on the other hand, aim not so much at increasing the reader's enjoyment of his author as at producing a new work enjoyable in its own right and almost without reference to the merits of the original text. In such cases, the particular author chosen is really only an excuse for the production of a new work of art. Criticism becomes truly creative; the words, scenes, characters of the author are merely the rough material out of which the commentator builds his edifice.

Among commentators of the Aeneid of this latter type, Dr. Henry stood easily first. In reading him, Virgil was almost forgotten; whether ranging through the whole course of Latin literature to illustrate the real significance of some word, or revealing the motive of an obscure action, Henry was really using Virgil in almost precisely the same way as he was using his immense range of knowledge and unrivaled power of clear exposition. Virgil was material for the "Aeneideia," not Henry the servant of Aeneid.

Yet it must be admitted (by me, at least, regretfully) that Dr. Fowler's method, which is of the other type, is at any rate the more serviceable. "I am unwilling to stay the reader," he says, in his note on the passage from line 887 to the end; and again, on line 941, "I feel that the whole of the great conclusion of the poem should be left as far as possible to an untroubled reader." To assist the reader; and that alone, is his aim; and certainly he rarely fails.

As would have been expected, it is his interpretation of religion and ritual that has the greatest value. The notes on "superstitio" in line 814, is masterly; and so is the whole passage in which he comments on the making of the treaty. The textual criticism is invariably sane, and tends, as all textual criticism should, to be conservative; and in particular, the restoration of the beautiful "pubentes," in line 221 (it is read by all the best manuscripts, but even the editor of the Oxford text changes it to "tabentes"), should claim our gratitude. Very happy, too, are the little sketches of character, such as the picture, obviously drawn with a loving hand, of the development of Ascanius.

It is when we turn to the great conflict round which the book centers that we look in vain for any new light, or even for any remarks of interest. Dr. Ward Fowler repeats what has been said, time after time, by the apologists of Virgil as creator of Plus Aeneas. "None the less," he says, "it takes us an effort to sympathize with Aeneas; and I am not sure that Virgil himself found it natural to do so. In the parallel case of Dido we may be sure that his heart was with the Queen, and there are signs in this book that it was with Turnus, too. Yet his 'judgment' was always with Aeneas, and the twelfth book sways between the two moods. Virgil, we must remember, was not a Roman by birth; he was really a homo, a man in the widest sense of the word, with a wide and generous outlook on the world. He had a heart above legal contracts. But in the end there re-

turns on him the greater nobility. 'pietas, justitia, fides,' of his own hero, and the book closes in the right key for a Roman and perhaps for all those who place the claims of society above those of the individual." The fact of the matter is, not that Virgil failed to sympathize with Dido and Turnus, but that he, like the majority of Romans, instinctively regarded as lacking in "pietas" all those who gave free reign to their own self-development. Virgil recognizes the "pietas" of a man who listens to and obeys Fate and Jupiter, speaking, to him from without; he does not recognize the "pietas" of a man or woman who listens to the voice of God, speaking to his or her own soul. It was the failure to understand this latter goodness which made the Romans, as a people, the foremost champions of Convention that have ever been; and it is this failure which makes us turn with relief from the Twelfth Book of the Aeneid to the poetry of the only true Homo of them all—the lover who wrote

Da mi basia mille, deinde centum, et si qua recordanti.

IS BLEAK HALL BLEAK HOUSE?

There is a curious pleasure in the attempt to explore the hunting ground of fiction, and to identify the Dingles or Waverleys. Many a man to whom Mr. Freeman's Wessex is a Sahara of dreariness follows the road from Anglebury to Castlebridge with unflagging interest, and wonders where



Bleak Hall, Kensworth, near St. Albans

was Sherton Abbas, the Woodlanders' market town, or the hill at Shaston, where Jude the Obscure once lived.

This being so, it is not in the least surprising that, at the present moment, a great interest is centering upon Bleak House. One gentleman writes to The Times, in London, to ask to be disentangled as from between the St. Albans claimant, the Broadstairs claimant, and the claimants in the Land of Dreams; whilst almost simultaneously The Unitarian Monthly and The Dickensian embark on a solution of the problem. Now Fort House, Broadstairs, was disqualifying long ago, and whatever there may be to be said for the Land of Dreams, both The Dickensian and The Unitarian Monthly think there is more to be said for St. Albans, where the house of Mr. F. D. Bowles seems to measure up in every reasonable way. One misnomer must, however, be corrected at the start. Mr. Bowles' house is not in St. Albans at all, but upon a hill, some miles off at Kensworth, from which, on a fine day, the great red mass of the Abbey is visible.

The points of resemblance are, indeed, quite marked. Bleak House was in Hertfordshire, so is Bleak Hall. Bleak House was near St. Albans, so is Bleak Hall. From Bleak House you could see "the old Abbey Church," the Abbey is visible, on occasion, from Bleak Hall. Nor is this by any manner of means all. The description of Bleak House in chapters VI and VIII of the novel corresponds closely with the actual Bleak Hall. "It is on a hill; it is approached by a long drive; there is the oval flower bed in front, round which the carriage drive makes a circular sweep leading to the porch; there are the three gables in the roof; also the near proximity of an old brickfield. The farm at the back of Bleak Hall was owned at one time by a person named 'Dickens'." Clearly those who are of opinion that "when the wind is southerly," they can tell "a hawk from a hand-saw" will never confuse Fort House, Broadstairs, searching out the sea from the summit of the cliff, with Bleak House, St. Albans.

THE WORLD'S MOST VALUABLE BOOK

The only known copy of the collected plays of Shakespeare, as the publishers Pavier and Jaggard brought them together, or as they may have been bound for an individual book-buyer, in 1619, was sold the other day in Philadelphia for \$100,000, thus bestowing the title of "the most valuable book in the world" on a volume which a gentleman not too sedulous about the fit of his clothes might carry about in his coat pocket. Some years ago the sale of a Gutenberg Bible for \$50,000 was believed to have made a record that would hardly be beaten; the Shakespeare, which in its time has belonged also to the famous seventeenth century collector Edward Gwynn, doubles that figure. Fortunately in both cases there are other printings available for those in moderate circumstances who are starting a private library with any known list of the hundred best books.

NEW SHAW PLAYS AND PREFACES

"Heartbreak House." Great Catherine, and "Plays of the War." By Bernard Shaw. New York: Brentano's, \$1.75.

Popularity is an altogether unknown quantity. That is to say no man has ever yet been sure of anything except the fickleness of his audience. The mob which showered honors and cheers on the Duke of Wellington lived to break his windows, just as, half a century later, the voters, having christened Mr. Gladstone the "Grand Old Man," decided to desert him incontinentally at the polls. As for books, their popularity has gone up and down, like the mercury in a thermometer. From Shakespeare to that most remarkable of poet laureates, Mr. Poe, they have had their moments of popularity and of depression. It is, therefore, not surprising that a reaction should be going on, at the present time, at the expense of Mr. Shaw, for did not Mr. Shaw's conduct, during the war, exasperate a patriotic people to the uttermost? As a consequence it has become somewhat of a fashion to decry the playwright, and this the more so because so large a section of his once most jubilant admirers begins to suspect that he has been a will-of-the-wisp, which has led them into some of the social and financial entanglements of the hour. In other words, they always knew that Mr. Shaw called himself a Socialist, but until the present moment they never thought that he meant it.

It has also to be admitted that Mr. Shaw's peculiar humor does not pos-

sess the unruffled calm of a great poet, who passes from decade to decade, in the serenity of his genius. Mr. Shaw is a maker of epigrams, and there is something in an epigram which makes it as dangerous to an author as a ready memory makes a quotation. Macaulay has admitted that he had to suppress violently his own tendency to quotation, because he was aware of the disabilities of the ability to produce the exactly right illustration from another writer. But your maker of epigrams is impervious to any such considerations. Thus the prose of Mr. Chesterton frequently reads as a stream of rockets, whilst the reader of Mr. Shaw's plays expects the retort sardonic at every turn of the dialogue. Mr. Shaw has, of course, always a hidden meaning to his plays, and this hidden meaning is carefully elaborated in a series of elaborate prefaces. But the man in the stalls or the man in the pit is much too superficial, and in far too great a hurry, to be interested in Mr. Shaw's deeper meanings, he comes to laugh, and he expects to be assisted in laughing, and he is rather irritated when Mr. Shaw's psychology is a little beyond him.

Now the psychology of Mr. Shaw's latest volume of plays has required quite a lot of elaboration in the prefaces. For instance, "Heartbreak House," from which this volume takes its name, consists of 122 pages of play, and 55 of preface, and he would be a bold man who could care to maintain that the preface was not equally good reading with the play. Whether, however, the man in the pit or the man in the stalls would have the most remote idea of Mr. Shaw's more subtle meaning, as he listens to Mr. Shaw's humor and epigrams, from before the footlights, is another question altogether. Indeed, it is to be suspected that Mr. Shaw's audience would, in such a dilemma, find themselves almost as mystified as were Dangle and Sneer, by Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, in the second act of "The Critic." So mystified were they that Puff had to explain, and the explanation occupies no less than five acts, half time, which is not out of proportion to Mr. Shaw's preface. "Why, by that shake of the head," Puff announced, "he gave you to understand that even though they had more justice in their cause, and wisdom in their measures—yet, if there was not a cordial spirit shown on the part of the people, the country would at last fall a sacrifice to the hostile ambition of the Spanish monarch." No wonder that Sneer inquired, "Did he mean all that by the shaking of his head?" To which Puff replied, "Every word of it—it if he shakes his head as I taught him."

Now that Mr. Shaw meant "cultured, leisured Europe before the war," by "Heartbreak House," we have his assurance, but it is doubtful if the pit and stalls would have attributed that to him without his explanation. He divides society, what is known as Society with a big S, that is to say, Society for the inhabitants of Heartbreak House and Horseback Hall, and this is how he describes their owners: "Tchekoy's plays, being less lucrative than swing and roundabouts, got no further in England, where theaters are only ordinary commercial affairs, than a couple of performances by the Stage Society. We stared and said, 'How Russian!' They did not strike me in that way. Just as Ibsen's intensely Norwegian plays exactly fitted

every middle and professional class suburb in Europe, these intensely Russian plays fitted all the country houses in Europe in which the pleasure of musical art, literature, and the theater had supplanted hunting, shooting, fishing, flirting, eating, and drinking. The same nice people, the same utter utility. The nice people could read; some of them could write; and they were the sole repositories of culture who had social opportunities of contact with our politicians, administrators, and newspaper proprietors, or any chance of sharing or influencing their activities. But they shrank from that contact. They hated politics. They did not wish to realize Utopia for the common people; they wished to realize their favorite fictions and poems in their own lives; and when they could, they lived without scruple on incomes which they did nothing to earn. The women in their girlhood made themselves look like variety theater stars, and settled down later into the types of beauty imagined by the previous generation of painters. They took the only part of our society that contact. They hated politics. They did not wish to realize Utopia for the common people; they wished to realize their favorite fictions and poems in their own lives; and when they could, they lived without scruple on incomes which they did nothing to earn. The women in their girlhood made themselves look like variety theater stars, and settled down later into the types of beauty imagined by the previous generation of painters. They took the only part of our society that contact. They hated politics. They did not wish to realize Utopia for the common people; they wished to realize their favorite fictions and poems in their own lives; and when they could, they lived without scruple on incomes which they did nothing to earn. 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THE HOME FORUM

Across Illinois

The feel of the friendly prairies, the softening shadows of night. That cover the flattened landscape to the distant gleams of a light.

The even swing of the trainload over the singing rails. Between the flowing fences that border the straight steel trails.

The light of a locomotive adown the level track. A straight white line of brightness cutting the blanket of black.

The roar of the whistling steam, a flickering lighted train; Once more the soft black silence and the hum of the rails again.

And through it all in the darkness, keener than sense or sight, The feel of the friendly prairies, the shadow of Western night.

—John Stoltze.

Village Boys at Cricket

Here are we, after a merry walk up the hill, almost as quick as in winter, bounding lightly along the bright green turf of the pleasant common, enticed by the gay shouts of a dozen clear young voices, to linger awhile, and see the boys play at cricket.

I plead guilty to a strong partiality toward that unpopular class of beings, country boys: I have a large acquaintance amongst them, and I can almost say that I know good of many and harm of none. In general they are ad open, spirited, good-humored race.

It is astonishing how sensible they are to notice from their betters, or those whom they think such. I do not speak of money, or gifts, or praise, or the more coarse and common bribes—they are more delicate courtiers; a word, a nod, a smile, or the mere calling of them by their names, is enough to insure their hearts and their services. Half a dozen of them, poor urchins, have run away now to bring us chairs from their several homes. "Thank you, Joe Kirby!—you are always first—yes, that is just the place—I shall see everything there. Have you been in yet, Joe?" "No, ma'am! I go in next."

"Ah, I am glad of that—and now's the time. Really, that was a pretty ball of Jim Eusden's! I was sure it would go to the wicket. Run, Joe! They are waiting for you." There was small need to bid Joe Kirby make haste; I think he is, next to a race-horse, or a greyhound, or a deer, the fastest creature that runs—the most completely alert and active. Joe is mine especial friend, and leader of the "tender juveniles," as Joel Brent is of the adults.

Joe is the merriest and happiest creature that ever lived twelve years in this wicked world. Care cannot

come near him. He hath a perpetual smile on his round, ruddy face, and a laugh in his hazel eyes, that drives the witch away. He works at yonder farm on the top of the hill, where he is in such repute for intelligence and good-humor, that he has the honor of performing all the errands of the house, of helping the maid, the mistress, and the master, in addition to his own stated office of carter's boy. There he works hard from five till seven, and then he comes here to work still harder, under the name of play—batting, bowling, and fielding, as if for life, filling the place of four boys; being, at a pinch, a whole eleven. . . . Mr. Knyvet, the king's organist, who used in his own person to sing twenty parts at once of the "Hallelujah Chorus," so that you would have thought he had a nest of nightingales in his throat, was but a type of Joe Kirby. There is a sort of ubiquity about him; he thinks nothing of being in two places at once, and for pitching a ball, William Grey himself is nothing to him. It goes straight to the mark like a bullet. He is king of the cricketers from eight to sixteen, both inclusive, and an excellent ruler he makes. From "Our Village," by Miss Mitford.

Ceylon in 1660

The land is full of hills, but exceedingly well watered; there being many pure and clear rivers running through them: which falling down about their lands is a very great benefit for the country: in respect to their rice, their chief substance. These rivers are generally very rocky, and so unnavigable. In them are great quantities of fish; and the greater, for want of skill in the people to catch them.

The main river of all is called Mahavilla Ganga; which proceeds out of the mountain called Adam's Peak (of which afterwards). It runs through the whole land northward, and falls into the sea at Trincomalee. It may be an arrow's flight over in breadth; but not navigable, by reason of the many rocks and great falls in it. Towards the sea, it is full of alligators; but among the mountains there are none at all. It is so deep that, except it be mighty dry weather, a man cannot wade over it; unless towards the head of it. They use little canoes to pass over it; but there are no bridges built over it, it being so broad, and the stream in the time of rains—which in this country are very great—runs so high; that they cannot make them; neither if they could, would it be permitted. For the King careth not to make his country easy to travel in; but desires to keep it intricate. This river runs within a mile or less of the city of Kandy. In some places of it, it is full of rocks; in others, clear for three or four miles.

There is another large river, Kottamalle Oya, running through Kottamalle; and falls into that before mentioned. There are divers other brave rivers that water the country; though none navigable, for the cause above said.

The land is generally covered with woods; excepting the kingdom of Oowah, and the counties of Oodaboolat and Dollosage, which are, naturally, somewhat clear of them. It is most populous about the middle; least near about by the sea. How it is with those parts under the Hollanders, I know not. . . .

The valleys between their hills are, many of them, quagmires; and most of them full of brave springs of pure water: which watery valleys are the best sort of land for their corn, as requiring much moisture.

On the south side of Conde Uda is a hill, supposed to be highest on the island, called in the Cingalese language Hamallé; but by the Portuguese and the European nations, Adam's Peak. It is sharp like a sugar loaf; and has on the top a flat stone with the print of a foot, like a man's but far bigger, being about two feet long. . . .

Out of this mountain arise many fine rivers, which run through the land; some to the westward, some to the southward, and the main river—the Mahavilla Ganga before mentioned—to the northward.

This kingdom of Conde Uda is strongly fortified by nature. For which way, whoever you enter into it, you must ascend vast and high mountains, and descend little or nothing. The ways are many; but very narrow, so that but one can go abreast. The hills are covered with woods and great rocks, so that it is scarcely possible to get up anywhere, but only in the paths. In all of which, there are gates made of thorns—the one at the bottom, the other at the top of the hills—and two or three men always set to watch; who are to examine all that come and go, and see what they carry. . . . These watches are but as sentinels to give notice; for in case of war and danger, the King sends commanders and soldiers to lie here. —From "Nineteen Years' Captivity in the Kingdom of Conde Uda," by Capt. Robert Knox, March, 1660—October, 1679 (Raymond Beazley's edition).

Roman and English Law

Roman law, more or less modified by national or local family customs and by modern legislation, prevails today in all the European countries which formed part either of the ancient or of the medieval Roman Empire, that is to say, in Italy, in Greece, and the rest of Southeastern Europe (so far as the Christian part of the population is concerned), in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, France, Germany (including the German and Slavonic parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy), Belgium, Holland. The only exception is South Britain, which lost its Roman law with the coming of the Angles and Saxons in the fifth century. The leading principles of Roman jurisprudence prevail also in some other outlying



A street in Toledo, Spain

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Individual City

Toledo is one of the most individual cities in Europe. It is set on a high and bare rock, above a river broken by sounding weirs, in the midst of a somber and rocky land. With its high, windowless walls, which keep their own secrets, its ascents and descents through narrow passageways between miles of twisting gray stone, it seems to be encrusted upon the rock, like a fantastic natural product; and it is at the same time a museum of all the arts which have left their mark upon Europe. . . .

Walk long enough, down descending paths, until you hear the sound of rushing water, and you come out on a crumbling edge of land, going down precipitously, with its cargo of refuse, into the Tago, or upon one of the sharply turning roads which lead downwards in a series of inclined planes. On the other side of the ravine another hill rises, here abrupt gray rock, there shaded to an infinitely faint green, which covers the gray rock like a transparent garment. Every turn, which leads you to the surprise of the precipice, has its own surprise for you; there seem to be more churches than houses, and every church has its own originality, or it may be, its own series of originalities. If it had none of its churches, it would still be, from its mere poise there on its desert rock, one of the most picturesque places in Spain. As it is, every stone which goes to make its strange, penetrating originality of aspect, has its history and possesses its own various beauty. —From "Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symonds.

Between them these two systems cover nearly the whole of the civilized, and most of the uncivilized world. Only two considerable masses of population stand outside—the Mussulman East, that is, Turkey, North Africa, Persia, Western Turkistan and Afghanistan, which obey the sacred law of Islam, and China, which has customs all her own. It is hard to estimate the total number of human beings who live under the English common law, for one does not know whether to reckon in the semi-savage natives of such regions as Uganda, for instance, or Fiji. But there are probably one hundred and forty millions of civilized persons (without counting the natives of India) who do; and the number living under some modern form of the Roman law is still larger. —From "The Roman and the British Empires," by Lord Bryce.

Morality the Object

The end of all political struggle is to establish morality as the basis of all legislation. 'Tis not free institutions, 'tis not a democracy that is the end, but only the means. Morality is the object of government. We want a state of things in which crime will not pay; a state of things which allows every man the largest liberty compatible with the liberty of every other man. —Emerson.

Thackeray's Drawings

Thackeray was like Théophile Gautier, who began life as a painter, and who has left to posterity a wonderful etching of his own portrait, pale, romantic, with long sweeping moustache, and hair falling over his shoulders. Both writers found their knowledge of the technique of painting useful in making their appreciation of art and nature more keen and versatile. But Mr. Thackeray's power had another field—he really did succeed in illustrating some of his own writings. Accomplished his style never was. There was a trace of the old school of caricature in the large noses and thin legs which he gave his figures. Nor was his drawing very correct; the thin legs of the heroes of "The Virginians" are often strangely contorted. He

has even placed a thumb on the wrong side of a hand! For all that, he gave to many of his own characters a visible embodiment, which another artist would have missed. Mr. Frederick Walker, for instance, drew Philip Firmin admirably—a large, rough man, with a serious and rather worn face, and a huge blonde beard. Mr. Walker's Philip has probably become the Philip of many readers, but he was not Mr. Thackeray's. It is delightful to be sure, on the other hand, that we have the author's own Captain Costigan before us, in his habit as he lived—the unshaven chin, the battered hat, the high stock, the blue cloak. . . . and the swagger.

Mr. Thackeray did not do his young men well. Arthur Pendennis is only himself as he sits with Warrington over a morning paper; in his white hat and black band at the Derby, he has not the air of a gentleman. Harry Foker is either a coarse exaggeration, or the modern type of Fokers has improved in demeanor on the great prototype. But Costigan is always perfect; and the nose and wig of Major Pendennis are ideally correct. In his drawings of women, Mr. Thackeray very much confined himself to two types. There was the dark-eyed, brown-haired, bright-complexioned girl who was his favorite—Laura, Betinda, Amelia; and the blonde, ringletted, clever, and false girl—Becky, Blanche, Angelica, who was the favorite of the reader. He did not always succeed in making them pretty, though there is a beautiful head of Amelia in a court dress at Pumpernickel; but he always made the dark young lady look honest, and the fair young mix look a thing all . . . enthusiasm. . . .

It was in his initial letters and slight designs that Thackeray showed his best powers. There is much wistful tenderness in the little Marquise's face as she trips down a rope-ladder in an initial letter of "Vanity Fair." The bewigged shepherds and powdered shepherdesses of his favorite period are always reproduced with grace, and the children of his drawings are almost invariably charming. . . . There is little Rawdon Crawley, manly and stout, in his great coat, watching the thin little cousin Pitt, whom he was "too big a dog to play with." There is the printer's devil, asleep at Pen's door; and the small boy in "Dr. Birch," singing in his nightgown to the big boy in bed. There is Betinda dancing with her plum-bun in "The Rose and the Ring." The burlesque drawings of that delightful child's book are not its least attraction. —Andrew Lang.

Real Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE ONE who has exhausted the skill of materia medica, and who, discouraged and disheartened through the failure of his own prayers to bring freedom from suffering, has turned to Christian Science, soon to find himself restored to health and the consciousness of a new life, there is apt to come a keen desire to learn more of the power that has wrought this wonderful change in his experience. Upon being informed, as he may be, that the transformation was brought about through the application, in his behalf, of the spiritual understanding of the scientific statement of being, as given on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, he may apply his thought to an earnest consideration of this statement, only to find that to accept it as true begins at once to upset the very foundations of all that he had believed to be true regarding man and the universe. From this mental upheaval the question will arise, How, then, does this scientific statement of being apply to the forms we see about us? To the flower, the tree, the bird, the beautiful landscape, the glorious sunset, the starry heavens? Are they not real? Must I give up my love for them?

Should the student, however, turn now to the Scriptures, he will learn that St. Paul was not deceived by physical sense testimony, as is evidenced by his instructions to the Hebrews in which he said: "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." St. Paul knew that dimensions, form, outline, and color were distinctly attributes of the one Mind, therefore like Mind in every detail, and he points to the real nature of these ideas when he says, "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Mrs. Eddy, with her wonderful, inspired vision, tells us that, "God fashions all things, after His own likeness." (Science and Health, p. 516.) And on page 465 of the same volume she says, "The attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on."

The earnest student of Christian Science realizes that it is utterly impossible to accept the fact that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," as the first two sentences of the scientific statement of being, just referred to, declare, and at the same time to believe in the reality of finite forms as expressed in the human mind. He understands also, that the so-called human mind outlines and projects its own false beliefs, names them matter, and then sees these material manifestations change just as the human mind itself changes. And he is daily proving, as the finite beliefs of the human mind are replaced by the ideas of spiritual understanding, that nothing that is real is being lost, but that nature continues to unfold in all the greater loveliness. That which God has created must forever continue to appear, and for that reason all that is true regarding dimensions, form, outline, and color must forever have appearance. This appearance, however, the true creation, expressed as the divine Mind and idea, is very far removed from the human concept of creation.

Christian Science teaches that God is the only Mind, that God is the only cause and creator, and as God is Mind, or Spirit, and "fashions all things, after His own likeness," it is evident that He could only create that which is spiritual and eternal, and could not have created that which is unlike Himself. Christian Science shows plainly that a false sense of God's perfect creation, mistakenly entertained, is the direct cause of all the sin, disease, and suffering on the face of the earth, and reveals the fact that just in the exact proportion that this false sense is corrected by the spiritual facts of being, harmony is restored.

Through a false sense entertained of the true creation, mankind, since the dawn of material history, have been led to believe that matter is real. Accepting this belief, and being obliged to admit that life is real, men have concluded that life is in matter, notwithstanding the clear teachings of Jesus upon this point when he said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," stating in the simplest of language that it is Mind, or Life that is substantial, the flesh, or matter, amounts to nothing. Notwithstanding this clear teaching, those claiming to be his followers have gone on through the ages, in all sincerity, in the effort to show how life, which is real, is to be saved from matter, which is unreal, and thus become spiritual.

What then is man? Can man, the highest idea of Infinite Mind, be measured in finite terms? Christian Science, in perfect harmony with the Scriptures, declares that man was created in the image and likeness of God, that the divine Principle of man being Spirit, man can have no substance other than the substance of Spirit. Christian Science declares that as the divine consciousness is the only creator, and that which eternally knows, He could not create anything unlike consciousness, no unconscious thing. The divine consciousness could only create that which expresses knowledge, or that which is conscious of being. Christian Science thus reveals the glorious fact that the real man exists regardless of corporeality, that the real man instead of being a material person who is conscious, really exists

at the standpoint of pure idea, or, in other words, that the real man exists, by reflection, as the pure idea of God. Cultivating this understanding of true being, puts to silence the human concept of creation, reveals the Christ; knowledge of the Christ reveals the nature of God and the kingdom of eternal harmony. God is Mind, the one infinite consciousness, and man as the likeness of God is the pure spiritual idea, the Son of God, or the Christ idea. Let us, then, arise and "go hence," let us so rise in the true consciousness of pure spiritual being, that the light of the ever-present Christ may so radiate as to melt away the shallow beliefs of mortal selfhood, and upon this mount of transfiguration, through the parting clouds of materialism, let us again hear the voice of Truth declaring, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him."

December

Old trees lift up their branches manifold. Spiry and stern, inveterately old: Their bare and patient poverty defies The fickle humor of inconstant skies. All chill and distant, the great monarch Sun Beholds the last days of his minion. What is't to him how soon the old year dies? Yet some things are, but lowly things and small, That wait upon the old year to the last; Some wee birds pipe a feeble madrigal. Thrilling kind memories of the summer past; Some duteous flowers put on their best array. —Hartley Coleridge.

Across the Valley

Immediately below him the hillside fell away, clean and cleared for fifteen hundred feet, where a little village of stone-walled houses, with roofs of beaten earth, clung to the steep tilt. All round it the tiny terraced fields lay out like aprons of patchwork on the knees of the mountain, and cows no bigger than beetles grazed between the smooth stone circles of the threshing-floors. Looking across the valley the eye was deceived by the size of things, and could not at first realize that what seemed to be low scrub on the opposite mountain flank, was in truth a forest of hundred-foot pines. Purun Bhagat saw an eagle swoop across the gigantic hollow, but the great bird dwindled to a dot ere it was halfway over. A few bands of scattered clouds strung up and down the valley, catching on a shoulder of the hills, or rising up and dying out when they were level with the head of the pass. And "here shall I find peace," said Purun Bhagat.—Kipling.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1919

EDITORIALS

India and Woman Suffrage

ONE of the great facts in India calling for unfailing recognition, when an estimate is being attempted as to the probable results of any social reform, is the peculiarly emphatic influence of woman in every kind of activity. In spite of the fact that centuries of tradition have imposed upon her the most extreme limitations, in few countries has more deference been accorded to woman, and in few has her position as a great social factor been more secure. Indeed, one of the great hopes for the India of the future is just this deference. For, in spite of the apparent tyranny of the purdah, it needs to be remembered that it was originally instituted for the protection of women, and has not now, and never has had behind it that idea of subjection which is, of course, the chief characteristic of the harem.

For some time past, moreover, even the purdah has been losing its hold, to some extent, upon the Indian Hindu. It is still tremendously strong, and many Indian women, who have successfully emancipated themselves in other directions, still voluntarily observe its rules. But an ever-increasing number of Indian women who have been successful in securing for themselves higher educational advantages, especially those who have accepted Christianity, are throwing off all artificial restrictions, and boldly claiming the right to enter into the life of the country on the same terms as men.

All this is full of promise for the future, but more hopeful still is the fact that such revolutionary actions seem to be occasioning ever less outcry amongst the more orthodox, and are very far indeed from being regarded as the terrible offenses they were accounted, a comparatively short time ago. In any event, the whole movement is only the coming out into the open, and so into a sphere of greater usefulness, of an influence which has always existed, and has always been exerted with a quite remarkable common sense.

Now, when all these facts are taken into consideration, it is seen that the so-called woman question in India has reached a very critical stage. Those who really knew India, long ago, recognized the fact that the education of women in the dependency actually held out greater promise of immediate national advancement than the education of men. It was this recognition, in all probability, which caused John Stuart Mill, more than 60 years ago, so earnestly to advocate a widespread system of education for women of India, and it is almost certainly a recognition of this fact which is causing Lord Chelmsford, and other prominent authorities, to speak a word of warning with regard to the educational gulf which is being steadily developed, and steadily widened, between the western-educated Indian man and the uneducated Indian woman. As long as the two were on about the same level, as far as education was concerned, the influence of the woman was generally in line with progress, but, as the educational gulf widens, this must be ever less and less the case.

It is this reason, chiefly, which makes the question of woman suffrage such an important one in India today. At the present time, the question of according to India a certain measure of self-government is very much before the British Parliament and the British public, but the Government of India measure provides only for the enfranchisement of men. The question of enfranchising women, in spite of the tremendous amount of evidence in its favor which is available, never seems to have been regarded seriously by the framers of the measure. And yet the result of excluding women from the vote can only have the effect of widening still further that gulf, the existence of which is so serious a menace to progress in the country. Such an exclusion would be all the more regrettable because among the Indians themselves there is practically no opposition to the enfranchisement of women. Indeed, such opposition would be contrary to the natural tendency of the Indian, and the exclusion of women from the vote would introduce a kind of sex-disability hitherto unknown in the country. The purdah has never prevented the women of India from participating in public affairs, while there have, of course, been women rulers in every age.

In these circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped that the utmost consideration will be given by the British Government to the representations on the question made recently by the Women's India Association. The effect of excluding women from any participation in the work of government would be particularly unfortunate at a time when the whole country is about to enter one of the most momentous periods in its history, and when a great number of enlightened Indian women stand ready to devote themselves, side by side with men, to the great work of establishing India's first comprehensive effort at self-government.

The result of such enfranchisement as that advocated would, of course, at first, be strictly limited. As was pointed out recently by one of the members of the Women's India Association, if women were enfranchised on the same terms as men in the reform bill, about 1,000,000 women would be emancipated, as compared with about 5,000,000 men. Such a provision would, therefore, be conservative, but it would have the inestimable advantage of being based aright.

Better Control of Water Power

INTELLIGENT cooperation is all that can develop the right use of water power. There can be no question that here, as in the case of other public utilities, the people generally are entitled to exercise a much broader supervision than in the past. At the present time the construction of large power projects and their maintenance and operation in the United States are centered in comparatively few large companies. Thus a federal water-power commission, as provided for in the bill passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress,

and yet to be acted upon by the Senate at the regular session now beginning, is largely a trust regulation measure. The measure aims at correcting present evils, and also at preparing for the tremendous development of the immediate future. Hence it deserves careful consideration, not only by the Senate, but by the public.

Since the possibilities of water power are found often amid the grandest natural scenery, one of the problems with which such a commission will always have to deal is the development of the greatest potentiality without damage to real grandeur. That the Colorado River, with its Grand Cañon, or the Yosemite Falls in their wondrous valley, to take extreme instances, should ever be destroyed to provide power is unthinkable. And yet sooner or later mere waste and greed must be subjected to reason, or many other of the beautiful places in America, that have been less widely advertised, will be ruthlessly ruined. Of course, the great corporations, the federal commission, if it is created, and the public will all have to adjust themselves to new conceptions of beauty as well as of necessity before, to paraphrase Browning's words, power can come full in play. They will also have to revise conceptions of power itself and of what constitutes its legitimate development. Even the more sluggish rivers, quiet lakes, and the tides themselves can be rightly and reasonably utilized, while some of the most rugged parts of the country's natural scenery remain untouched.

In connection with waters that lie in two or more states, a federal commission will find most of its opportunity for action. Suppose that a mountain lake is half in one state and half in another. As an immense natural reservoir, it will loom large to the people and the promoters of both commonwealths. Suppose also that its outlet is a river which starts in one state and flows into the other, where it empties into a second lake some thousands of feet below the first. Suppose, then, that the region of this river's source is more fully developed than the region to which the stream extends. Since the states are, after all, roughly natural divisions of geography, the problem in such a case is to determine exactly where the power generated belongs. In any case, how much power may be transmitted at a considerable distance is a problem for equitable adjustment. There is certainly bound to be immense progress in the long-distance transmission of power; but through it all there can be worked out an orderly way of development.

Though in a democracy the machinery for registering and making effective the will of the people may seem slow and full of mistakes, and there is danger in a multiplicity of commissions, which may or may not clearly understand just what they are commissioned to do, still the way of democratic cooperation is sure. It simply requires, in the development of water power as in anything else, a change from selfishness and any form of unjust domination to the intelligent interpretation and enforcement of right activity. The public has the right to insure that its natural resources shall not be plundered and exploited as they have been many times in the past.

Success of the Farmers' Party

THE remarkable success achieved by the United Farmers of Ontario at the recent provincial elections, when their candidates were returned in sufficient strength to enable the farmers, with the help of the Labor Party, to take over the government of the province, must be accounted one of the most significant of recent political developments. If the present times are proving one thing more than another, in practically every field of activity, it is the value of organization. The thoroughly well-organized political party achieves a victory where a really more important, but less well-organized party may fail, and it does this, not so much because it has larger powers of persuasion, but because it is able to secure the fullest expression of what powers it has. Canada is, of course, to a tremendous extent, an agricultural country, but the farming community is necessarily a scattered one, and it required organization before it could make its influence felt to any extent commensurate to its real strength. This organization was supplied, in due course, by the United Farmers, with the result that, at the elections, little over a month ago, the farmers secured the return of more than 50 per cent of their candidates.

The lesson, however, from the Ontario elections is not primarily one on the value of organization. The real significance of the elections lies in the fact that the result is yet another blow at the purely party system of government. When Sir Robert Borden formed his Union Cabinet, in 1917, and appealed to the country for its support, the Canadian people were shown in a most striking way the possibilities of united, as against partisan, action. Two years of coalition government have tended to deepen and consolidate the good impression thus gained. In Ontario, at one of the first great trials of strength since the war, the two traditional parties have been set aside, in favor, it is true, of yet another party, but a party, which is determined to shake itself free, as much as possible, from party shibboleths.

The progress of the new development will be watched with very special interest. The United Farmers are very far from being without definite views of their own. Indeed, a considerable amount of quite drastic legislation is looked for in Ontario, in the near future: strong action, for instance, in support of prohibition and a concerted attack on the prevailing system of protection. The farmers, however, are firmly convinced that Parliament should work for the general good without any organized opposition. And they are ready to welcome as co-workers all members of other parties who are sufficiently in favor of their ideals to make cooperation possible.

Another important aspect of the question is that the movement seems to be spreading all over the country. At several recent federal by-elections the farmers' candidates were successful; whilst at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture for Canada, held in Winnipeg a short time ago, feeling was evidently strongly in favor of contesting practically every seat in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and in British Columbia at the next federal general elections. It is, of course, impossible to predict what the result of such an effort would be. But the indications,

in so far as Ontario, which has as large an urban population as any province in the Dominion, is concerned, are all in favor of the farmers.

The Turning Point of the Jail

ONE of the most striking results of prohibition of the liquor traffic is, as everybody must be aware, a radical change in conditions pertaining to jails, prisons, and eleemosynary institutions. In many localities such places of confinement or of refuge are, happily, found empty most, if not all, of the time, and are being closed or converted for pleasanter and more profitable uses. Even in the larger towns, situations are developing which make consolidations or readjustments economical and more beneficial to the inmates, and therefore to the community and the state. With national constitutional prohibition to become effective in a few weeks, in the United States, no political fact, surely, may be more readily understood than that the Nation is at a point in its development where practically all its institutions of the sort referred to are in a transitional stage.

In view of this fact, it seems surprising that the Boston city government should, at this time, appropriate a large sum of money to be expended on the present jail. It appears that, last spring, an appropriation of \$132,500 was made for alteration of the building, and that, this amount being insufficient to complete the changes planned, an additional appropriation of \$140,000 has been provided. According to the statement of one member of the City Council, who opposed the project when it was considered and acted upon by that body, the money thus set aside will, under the present plan, apparently be used mainly for remodeling the old quarters which have been used as a residence for the sheriff. The member of the city government referred to looks upon such an expenditure as, in the main, a waste of the public funds, because, little additional space for those confined in the institution will be provided, and practically no improvement made in the quarters they occupy. These quarters, he says, more than anything else, ought to be altered. He maintains that if any similar amount of money is to be expended now, it would be far wiser to construct a thoroughly modern jail. This course could, he claims, be taken with no greater demand on the city treasury, because the site of the present building could be sold for a sum sufficient to provide the additional amount needed for building a new jail on some site already owned by the city. As an alternative, he suggests that the city use for a jail one or more of its buildings on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, where the house of correction is situated. The population of this institution has decreased rapidly under the influence of war-time prohibition, and the women's prison, the most modern building of the group, has for some months been closed. This proposition was presented to the City Council, but was not favored.

The Finance Commission, which has authority to investigate and recommend concerning proposed municipal expenditures, opposed the project of repairing the old jail, and the chairman of the commission says that a reconsideration of the action to that end is desirable. He emphasizes the importance of knowing more about the effects, pertaining to such institutions, of national prohibition before expending large sums for purposes of this sort. Aside from characterizing this particular enterprise as patchwork for an obsolete structure which cannot, even with the expenditure contemplated, be made into a satisfactory jail, he calls attention to the important fact that the whole tendency at this time is to close jails or consolidate them.

The Cahokia Mound Builders

THE path of progress, as present-day enthusiasts sometimes seem all too eager to regard it, for which no detouring route appears ever to be marked, has been surveyed through the very heart of what many look upon as the culmination of the work of the prehistoric mound builders in the United States. A little way across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri, in what is called the American Bottoms, comprising the great delta of the river lying between its banks and the bordering hills, lies Cahokia and its silent temples, whose architecture, manner of construction, original purpose, and actual origin have remained a mystery to the natural scientists of the centuries. From a favorable vantage point in the Missouri city on a clear day, when the soft coal smoke from a thousand factory stacks is dissipated, one may look across the few intervening miles and share, in retrospect, the wonder of inquisitive savants. But the picture viewed from a distance is quite apt to induce a closer inspection, even the novice believing, perhaps, that a secret so long guarded must some day be disclosed. One wonders why the monks of La Trappe, predecessors of the Trappist monks, if these people were indeed the mound builders, in some age long forgotten, when the scenes of their tremendous activities must apparently have been hundreds of miles from other human habitations, felt impelled to toil and delve through many years to erect these earthen temples, one of which, "Monks Mound," is longer than the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and the base of which covers almost sixteen acres.

Quite naturally there is some concern, at least in certain quarters in the United States, that the efforts of what some regard as sentimentalists have failed to insure the preservation of the mounds at Cahokia. The conviction is expressed that Americans are inclined to value too lightly and unappreciatively anything that does not possess more than a sentimental or purely historical value. It is reiterated that in other countries, such as those of Europe for instance, a show place like Cahokia would attract the attention, not only of the people of the land in which it was located, but of American tourists and sight-seers. This claim cannot be disputed. But the admission does not answer the question as to why the silent mounds do not attract the multitudes to Cahokia. The Pyramids and the Sphinx silently propound their perpetual query. The casual visitor looks upon the majestic Monks Mound uninquiringly and uninterested, and gazes in fascination upon the waving corn fields of the Illinois farms, or

studies the contour of a new mine tippie in the nearby coal fields. To him the problems, the ambitions, the rites, the wars of some prehistoric race seem of but little concern. The shrines and temples of a forgotten past are empty and meaningless. His problems, his ambitions, have all to do with today. Perhaps it is as well. There are present-day problems enough to keep the thinkers busy.

Yet to those who have sought, with some measure of success, to force from the silent witnesses, the crude instruments of copper and stone reclaimed from the earthen temples, some definite knowledge of a forgotten race, the study no doubt has its enticements and its rewards. It is not difficult, perhaps, to formulate, in imagination, a fairly satisfactory picture of scenes enacted before what those of the present day regard as the dawn of civilization, when at least hundreds of human beings must have carried on the work of constructing these great mounds. The temples were to be for them, and for the generations which should succeed them, monuments testifying to their preparedness in war, their industry, their love of the beautiful, and their devotion. Perhaps from one of the structures the "affairs of the world" were to be directed by some king or potentate of whose very name the world has for centuries been ignorant. And now the works themselves are to disappear. Within the next twelve months, no doubt, the silent "pyramids" of the American Bottoms will all have been razed, to afford a convenient building spot for a few hundred American homes.

Notes and Comments

FACTS about Mt. Vernon, highly creditable to the regents of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association who have been managing the property since the association acquired the Washington estate in 1859, but at the same time incompatible with its national character, are being brought before Congress, and will probably lead to action by which the home of Washington will become the property of the United States. No private organization, however patriotic, it is being insisted, should own this estate; nor should visitors be charged an admission fee, now necessary to keep up the property, as if this place of pilgrimage were, as indeed it must be in the present circumstances, a private museum. Many people will probably agree that the government should own the property, and add that it could perhaps do no better than continue the present custodians in charge of it.

MADAGASCAR is adopting one of the best possible means for recovering its trade by improving the quality of its graphite. In 1916 and 1917 the graphite produced in the island contained an average of 80 to 82 per cent carbon; in 1919 the average had risen to approximately 90 per cent, and some mine owners refined their product until its carbon content had reached 93 to 95 per cent. A steady upward trend in quality is bound to increase the demand in Europe and the United States, and once a greater demand is created, the lack of transportation facilities will soon be overcome.

TO A WATER LILY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Thy roots lie hidden deep in stagnant pool,
Silent in dark, remote from light of day.
What then the impulse which inspired thy hope,
And gave sure impress to desire, that thou
Shouldst send a slender spearhead upward toward
The guessed-at sun? That first faint dawn perceived
Of Truth, hath surely borne full fruit, for now
Thy blossoms fill the pool: each cup a chalice
Rare of purity, whose golden heart doth speak
Of Life and Love.

BEFORE the war, Belgium's national debt was about 5,000,000,000 francs, which has now been increased to nearly 20,000,000,000 francs, of which more than half is due to German fines inflicted during the war, and to the need for retiring the German currency forced on the country. German indemnities will clear off 2,500,000,000 francs by May 1, 1921, and it is anticipated that while the interest on the national debt before the war was about 220,000,000 francs, it will not amount to so much as twice this sum now, on account of the deductions allowable for German reparations. This is said to be a better showing than is made by any other nation which took an intimate part in the war, and the Allies will be glad to see that brave little Belgium, which stemmed the tide of German invasion during the most critical days, is not to be so heavily penalized as was expected.

SOME newspapers, in their search for the sensational, arrive at surprising conclusions, quite miss fire, and overlook a real sensation. For instance, a story about "armed bandits" getting away with 17 cents' worth of stamps and 9 cents in coin, which were taken from a country post office, affords a flaring headline for the early afternoon editions of some city dailies; but the announcement, by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the effect that the government is to force \$500,000,000 from income tax dodgers in 1920 leaves these same papers perfectly calm. Can it be that an attempted half-billion-dollar theft from the government is beyond their comprehension?

"GOING, going!" shouted the auctioneer, in London, as he exhibited a magnificent string of pearls, but he got no further, for only £67,000 had been offered for an ornament which, according to tradition, had once belonged to the mother of Peter the Great. The string comprised 128 pearls, and weighed 4000 grains, the largest pearl weighing 28 grains. Of course, it was brought to England "under mysterious circumstances." It was carried fastened round the body of the courier, but other particulars of its passage could only be hinted at darkly. The auctioneer had set a reserved price of £350,000 upon the jewels, and therefore £67,000 was out of the question. All this is interesting in terms of money. It would, however, be far more interesting, in view of the fact that the Bolsheviks confiscated everything of value which they could lay their hands on, to learn who is the owner of the precious necklace.